

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Eastern Europe

Vol II No 064

3 April 1981

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WARSAW PACT FORCES CONTINUE SOYUZ-81 EXERCISE

Motorized Infantry Assault

LD011516 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1239 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 1 Apr (ADN)--Motorized infantry of the National People's Army (NVA), supported by tanks and artillery, proved themselves on Wednesday during the Soyuz-81 command and staff exercise in central GDR. The object of their attack was to break through supposed enemy positions and occupy favorable sections of the terrain.

Following a march of more than 40 kilometers from the assembly area, which included overcoming a water obstacle, Maj Rainer Urban's unit was the first to meet the enemy's forces. After a successful reconnaissance, enemy positions were soon destroyed by intensive artillery fire and fire from tanks and armored vehicles.

"Enemy" forces offered bitter resistance. The NVA members took a favorable section of the terrain and secured the way for the main forces--tanks and armored vehicles--on a wide front. As a result, the attack could be rapidly continued and the supposed enemy was destroyed in his positions, largely in the first attack.

During the ensuing actions, the soldiers of the unit also proved their exemplary operational readiness and military ability in warding off a counterattack, as well as in following a retreating "enemy." In this respect, the experiences gained in joint training and performance comparisons with the Soviet comrades-in-arms stood them in good stead.

After the exercises, Lt Col Gert Meinhold, delegate to the 10th SED Congress, expressed his opinion that "in Soyuz-81 we have so far experienced many situations in which nearly everyone has had to prove himself under a high degree of physical and mental strain, in which ingenious thinking and acting were called for. The good results reflect the efforts of all participants, particularly the communists, to achieve a real increase in fighting power and combat readiness in protection of socialist achievements."

Night Maneuvers

LD021256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1219 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 2 Apr (ADN)--The motorized infantry, tank units, missile troops and artillery taking part in the Soyuz-81 exercises continued their active combat actions Wednesday night against a strong concentration of the supposed aggressor.

Particularly persistent fighting, which lasted until the early hours of the morning, developed in the central section of the GDR. The commanders and staffs demonstrated in this respect a high degree of ability in organizing and conducting night combat, which makes high demands on the cooperation between different branches of the services. The results of the exercise clearly demonstrate the stable competition performance of the motorized infantry of the GDR National People's Army in the "10th Congress Combat Position."

In close coordination with ships of the Soviet Baltic Fleet and Polish Navy, units of the GDR People's Navy, including coastal protection ships, demonstrated their strong fighting power and combat readiness in locating and destroying submarines of the supposed enemy which had penetrated to disrupt the connecting routes and engage in battle with units of the friendly Baltic fleets. In this they were effectively supported by air force units.

'Surprise Night Attack'

LD021726 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1228 GMT 2 Apr 81

[By ADN special correspondent Peter Heinze]

[Text] Berlin, 2 Apr (ADN)--Wednesday night at an exercise area in the GDR: Powerful explosions, tracer fire, silhouettes of combat vehicles and soldiers--as part of Soyuz-81, units of the National People's Army ground forces halt an invading "enemy." The commander makes the decision to regroup and to attack and destroy the "enemy" in a surprise night attack.

One unit takes up position in the immediate vicinity of the "enemy." The commander, Captain Klaus Oldenburg, gives a briefing on the night combat for which the motorized infantry are now intensively making preparations. These include the 27-year-old group leader, Lance Corporal Lutz Reu, a bricklayer from the Polzig cement works in Gera Kreis, a father of three. He and his comrades have gone through strenuous hours. They received their combat task in the assembly area. Ammunition was stocked up in the armored vehicles as well as in the support tanks. After Captain Oldenburg announced the stand-to, the march took place according to plan in the direction ordered toward the scene of the action. An approximately 100-meter-wide water obstacle was overcome while on the move.

Artillery fire opened the night battle. Tanks and armored vehicles dash from their cover. During the combat, the motorized infantry repeatedly has to dismount and work in extended firing lines. The flare of their firing from machine pistols and guns continues to be seen.

One "enemy" position after another is taken, with the attack rapidly continuing deeper and deeper. A counterattack on the flank is ward off by infantry supported by tanks. Afterward, the attack is continued and pursuit begun.

An assessment of the battle early in the morning and the good overall evaluation confirms the solid political and combat training of those participating in the exercise.

Submarine Tracking Practice

LD021828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 2 Apr 81

[By ADN special correspondent Dietmar Kroschky]

[Text] Rostock, 2 Apr (ADN)--"Pursue and classify target" is the order given by Commander Guenter Senf of the coastal defense ship Rostock to the watcher on duty at the hydroacoustic station. During the Soyuz-81 exercise the Rostock and its sister ship have been given the order to track down "enemy" submarines operating in a closely defined sea area of the Baltic. Within a matter of minutes Senior Technician Hans-Juergen Muehlbauer reports: "Contact classified; assume submarine." This is followed by the order: "Stage I alert--action stations." Bells sound all over the ship. Everyone knows his station. When all action stations are ready, the report goes to the watch officer: "Ship cleared for action."

Brief and precise bearings and distances are reported from the bridge. The course and speed of the Rostock are decided by the commander accordingly.

The pursuit of the target makes the greatest demands on all members of the crew. Once again a well-coordinated combat collective which has seven times qualified for the distinction of "best ship" proves its efficiency.

The assumed enemy does its utmost to escape observation. In this situation the close brotherhood-in-arms with members of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet of the USSR and the Polish Navy once again comes to the fore. As repeatedly practiced during exercises, cooperation is again exact. Soviet naval aircraft had also detected the submarine by means of hydro-acoustic buoys and passed on the information via the Soviet liaison officer on board the Rostock. The helmsman must react promptly and exactly to ensure that the ship maintains the correct distance and angle of observation in relation to the target. Without break, the commanders of the various battle stations receive reports and make decisions. Contact with the submarine remains stable.

From the hydroacoustic station new data from the course and distance of the "enemy" submarine are reported. They clearly show that the submarine is leaving the area of operation allotted to the Rostock. Polish ships take up the further pursuit, equally determined not to allow the "enemy" to break through to the home coast.

Air Combat Exercise

LD022058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1807 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 2 Apr (ADN)--Combat alert during the Soyuz-81 command staff exercise at an aerodrome in the northern part of the GDR: On Thursday the "enemy" again tried to land troops on the coast. Fighter planes were ordered to foil the plan together with units of the land forces and the People's Navy.

A bit later the first supersonic planes rolled to the starting positions. The machines raced along the runways in pairs. In small groups they flew towards the deployment area. To make it impossible for the "enemy" naval formations to spot the fighter planes early enough to take action against them at long range, the commander decided to attack the naval targets at an extremely low level. One after the other the MIGs dashed over the waves of the Baltic. A brief flash under the wings and, while the pilot pulls his machine up, the unguided missiles explode with a muffled roar in the target area.

Swoop follows swoop. At this level the pilots have only seconds to make out the target, take aim and press the button. Almost immediately after the takeoff of the second group of aircraft, the first group of aircraft land, and roll back to the starting line. While the pilots relax briefly, the technicians and mechanics get the delta and swing-wing planes ready. Fresh projectiles are pushed into the missile pods. Then follows a short briefing for the tasks of the next flight.

One of those whose task is not just to fight the allotted objective but at the same time to lead their comrades into action is Col Horst Priese, meritorious military GDR flyer. The delegate to the 10th SED Congress declares: "The operations during Soyuz-81 confirm that the pilots, technicians, mechanics and the other experts of the supporting staff are able under all circumstances to carry out their tasks with precision for the protection of socialism and peace."

CSCE TALKS CONTINUE IN MADRID; DELEGATES COMMENT

Draft Document Judged 'Useful'

LD022203 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Madrid, 2 Apr (TANJUG)--In the Madrid meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation (CSCE) both East European and Western countries favourably assessed the draft concluding document submitted by neutral and non-aligned countries. Both sides consider that this working paper can serve to dynamize work of the Madrid meeting. Those are, however, first assessments, expressed at meetings of the drafting group.

Although the two military blocs have different stands on a series of key questions contained in the draft concluding document, they assess as useful the appearance of this draft for holding of negotiations and more efficient work. These assessments were set forth in the drafting group for the Mediterranean, for which the neutral and non-aligned countries propose to be turned into a zone of peace.

It is also (?assessed) that nearly complete agreement has been reached.

All the five drafting groups were in session here today. More radical assessments of the content of the document submitted by the neutral and non-aligned countries are expected to be stated only tomorrow at the plenary session, since a series of separate and unofficial meetings were held yesterday and today to thoroughly analyse this document. The general assessment of this initiative launched by the non-aligned and neutral countries is highly positive.

It is expected that the intermission, which will last at least three weeks, will be used for establishing (?stands) of all interested countries on a possible balance sheet of this conference which still comes across serious difficulties.

CSSR Delegate Interviewed

LD030908 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Madrid, 3 Apr (TASS)--Special TASS correspondent Vladimir Goncharov report:

We regard the Madrid meeting as an important part of the positive process that was started by the historic conference in Helsinki. Being guided by the peace programme that was adopted by the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, we make every effort to ensure that the Madrid meeting of 35 states adopt a workable document that would help deepen confidence, strengthen security and develop cooperation in Europe. Radoslav Klain, the leader of the Czechoslovak delegation, said to the TASS correspondent.

The struggle of the peoples against this dangerous policy is of great importance in the present complicated international situation which was created as a result of a new spiral of the arms race started by the most reactionary circles of the West. It is no accident therefore that the proposal for calling a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe has become the central issue of the Madrid meeting and has gained wide support. The idea of calling such a conference was put forward last year in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty organisation. But specification of these proposals is still encountering opposition from the delegations of certain NATO countries, especially the United States which seeks unilateral advantages for itself.

Thanks to the active and realistic approach taken by the delegations of socialist and some other countries in Madrid there is a growing realisation of the possibility of adopting a mutually acceptable final document at the Madrid meeting, Radoslav Klain stressed. Therefore we regard as groundless, biased and malicious the attempts made by certain bourgeois mass information and propaganda media to create an atmosphere of pessimism over the Madrid meeting.

The draft final document, which was submitted recently by the delegations of neutral and nonaligned countries, indicates that our firm belief in the possibility of achieving positive results at the meeting is shared by more and more participants of the Madrid forum.

The Soviet constructive foreign policy initiatives, put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, have given a great impetus to the work and success of the Madrid meeting. These initiatives were highly assessed by the majority of delegations. But to achieve progress it is necessary for all NATO countries, especially the United States, to take, for their part, positive practical initiatives.

Polish Delegate's Remarks

LD310216 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2005 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] We have interviewed the head of the Polish delegation at the CSCE. He had some important things to say, because the critical situation in Poland is without doubt at the center of international interest. The subject of Poland is overshadowing not only international politics as a whole, but the Madrid conference in particular. Everybody agrees that a Soviet intervention in Poland would put an end to this conference. And so this conference, in which so many things are at stake, is directly influenced by the events in Poland.

As everyone has his own views on the matter, today we went straight to the source and asked the Polish delegation what it thinks. Naturally, what the head delegate said reflects the position of his country's representatives at the conference. But it nevertheless helps us understand what the Poles themselves think of the current situation.

Mr Jerzy Nowak, head of the Polish delegation at the CSCE, answered a question for us as to the position of his delegation on the hotly-disputed question of noninterference.

[Begin Nowak recording in Spanish] There is no doubt in my mind that your question concerns the current situation in Poland. But before referring briefly to the Polish situation, I would like to say the following:

The Polish delegation is firmly in favor of the principle of noninterference in internal affairs as it is formulated in the Final Act, which says that participating states will refrain from any direct or indirect intervention in the internal affairs of any state. That same principle also speaks of refraining from any kind of armed intervention and from all acts of military, political or economic coercion, and at the end there is also mention of terrorism; but this point, I would say quite frankly, is more of a Spanish problem than a Polish one.

And now to Poland. I have already on one occasion told Spanish radio that Poland, the Polish nation, wishes to resolve all its problems by itself. And today I can tell you that I stand by that; I want to confirm that. There is just one thing I want to add: Our efforts in that direction are not being helped by the various declarations on Poland that are being made at the present time. The best thing would be to leave us to our own devices to resolve our internal problems on the basis of the Final Act. [end recording]

POLISH MBFR DELEGATE VIEWS CSCE ARMS TALKS

LD030932 Warsaw PAP in English 0841 GMT 3 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Apr (PAP)--The Warsaw newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries an interview with Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, Poland's delegate to the Vienna negotiations on the limitation of arms and armed forces in central Europe.

Asked about his view from Vienna of the Conference on Military Detente and Disarmament (CMDD) discussed at the Madrid meeting, the Polish ambassador said that "SALT negotiations and the CMDD do not exclude one another. Our mandate calls for the reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe. This is a concrete task which may be approached by the conference on military detente and disarmament only at a later stage of its works and decisions.

"An agreement in Vienna would create certain order of cuts in armed forces as well as in introducing limitations and using control measures. It would be a certain model solution. We have gained positive experience. Moreover, successful results of the Vienna talks would constitute an act of military detente in Europe. However, lack of understanding would never consider the conference on military detente and disarmament as rival to our negotiations," stated Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak in ZYCIE WARSZAWY today.

YUGOSLAV DISARMAMENT ENVOY ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

LD021230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Geneva, 2 Apr (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav delegation to the UN disarmament committee today proposed that the working group for chemical weapons begin drawing up an international convention on banning chemical weapons. The Yugoslav delegation head, Ambassador Marko Vrhunec, stressed that Yugoslavia urges the adoption of such an international instrument which would fully and effectively ban the development, production, deployment, acquiring, transfer and use of chemical arms.

Results achieved to date in the working group for chemical arms make it possible for the work of the committee in this respect to be stepped up, the more so since agreement has already been reached on a number of problems, Vrhunec maintains.

The Yugoslav delegation head also stressed that Yugoslavia attaches special importance to the problems of technical and medical protection from chemical weapons, in order to reduce risks arising from a possible use of the weapons. Due to the above, we cannot accept stands proposing the banning of the activity regarding protection, the more so because a process of destroying the chemical weapons, to take some 10 years, is envisaged under the future convention, Vrhunec said.

SPEECHES, PROCEEDINGS OF BCP CONGRESS REPORTED

GDR Delegate's Address

AU021840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Greetings address by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, delivered at the 1 April morning session of the 12th BCP Congress in Sofia--live, in German with superimposed Bulgarian translation]

[Text] Dear comrades, working people and delegates, please allow me to convey to you, communists, and to all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria most cordial, fraternal and militant greetings of the SED, its Central Committee and its secretary general, Comrade Erich Honecker. [applause] It is a great honor for our delegation to participate in this noteworthy event in the life of the Bulgarian communists. We followed the report by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, with keen interest. The BCP Accountability Report drew an impressive balance sheet on Bulgaria's development since the 11th BCP Congress. Under the successful leadership of the BCP, the Bulgarian people have achieved great successes on the path to the 12th BCP Congress in building a developed socialist society. Due to the intensive labor of the Bulgarian working people, today the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a prosperous socialist country with an effective national economy on a scientific basis. Bulgaria is a respected member of the socialist countries' family.

Being brothers in class and comrades in arms, we share our joy with the victories you have achieved that are contributing to strengthening the entire socialist community. Being one of the oldest Marxist-Leninist parties, the BCP has great traditions and rich experience in revolutionary struggle. In its already almost 90-year history, the BCP (?cause) has always been a synonym of uncompromising loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and true international policy. [applause]

The German communists greatly enjoy the fact that the heirs of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov are implementing the behests of these great revolutionaries in socialist Bulgaria. [applause]

Dear comrades, your 12th BCP Congress is taking place at a time when the power of socialism and communism, the forces of social progress and peace are becoming ever stronger regardless of all the attacks launched by the enemy. A convincing example of this are the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. We, as well as you dear Bulgarian comrades, firmly believe that the fraternal alliance with the party and country of Lenin is and will remain a guarantee for all our successes. [applause] The latest great initiatives on strengthening peace, which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed at the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, are of particular importance. With the policy of confrontation conducted by NATO, and more particularly by the United States and its closest allies, including West German imperialism, the peoples derive further hope and courage from the latest Soviet proposals. We must and will succeed in averting the danger of a nuclear world war, regardless of the machinations of the aggressive imperialistic circles. The communists and all citizens of the GDR fully support the CPSU peace program, whose primary postulate is to undertake measures for continuing and deepening the process of detente, for halting the arms race and for radically improving the international climate. We are sure that on the basis of this program we will be able to achieve further progress along the path toward securing a lasting peace.

Dear comrades, our two parties, the SED and BCP, are linked in a strong military alliance. The revolutionary traditions of this alliance are deeply rooted into the struggle of the German and Bulgarian workers class against imperialism, fascism and reaction. The great revolutionary cause, as well as the cordial friendship and ties among our (?leaders) Georgi Dimitrov, Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck, became a symbol of this [word indistinct].

The unity of thought of our parties on all basic political problems of socialist building and of the international situation represent a solid and promising basis for further building our socialist society. The intensive exchange of experience between our parties, in the wide scope of issues pertaining to building a developed socialist society, constantly gives further impetus and ideas for developing the relations between our countries and peoples.

In close fraternal alliance with the Bulgarian communists and working people, in complete confidence and unity of action within the framework of the socialist community, and strongly rallied in the defense and strengthening of the international positions of socialism--this, dear comrades, is the future course of our party.

[Words indistinct] Social life in the GDR is taking place now under the complete influence of the 10th SED Congress, which is expected to be held in a (?few days). In preparing for the party congress, the workers class, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia and all working people in our republic have launched mass initiatives--the greatest so far in the history of the GDR. The 10th SED Congress will adopt decisions about the next stage in building a developed socialist society, and thus will create basic preconditions for a gradual transition of the GDR to communism. This task will continue to inspire the rich experience of our friends. Briefly, the 10th SED Congress will adopt such decisions which will serve the well-being of the people and further strengthen socialism. Thus, we actively contribute to further strengthening the entire socialist community. We consider it our international duty to do everything possible to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of this community.

Dear Comrade Delegates, allow me to wish to your 12th congress, further successful work of all Bulgarian communists and of all fraternal Bulgarian people for great successes in building a developed socialist society.

Long live the 12th BCP Congress! [applause]

Long live the fraternal alliance and unbreakable friendship between the SED and BCP, between our countries and peoples!

Long live the victorious behest of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.
[prolonged applause]

Romanian Delegate's Address

AU021912 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Greetings address by Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, to the 1 April morning session of the 12th BCP Congress in Sofia--live, in Romanian with superimposed Bulgarian translation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, esteemed comrades and friends, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we convey to the delegates of the 12th BCP Congress and to all communists and working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria most cordial friendly greetings along with a message of friendship and solidarity on behalf of the Romanian communists and all Romanians. [applause]

The communists and Romanian working people are following with keen interest and sincerely enjoy the great successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in implementing the BCP program for building an advanced socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The noteworthy successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in developing production forces, in bringing prosperity to science and culture, and in raising living standards are opening broad prospects for socioeconomic development and for further enhancing the well-being and progress of the country.

Dear comrades and friends, we are very pleased to note the ascending course of close friendship and cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries. Romanian-Bulgarian friendship has deep roots and long traditions in the joint struggle for eliminating the foreign yoke, for national and social liberation and for building a worthy and happy life. The workers and socialist movement in both countries--the RCP and BCP--have closely cooperated and rendered mutual fraternal assistance to each other in the struggles against reaction, exploitation and fascism. During the years of socialism, Romanian-Bulgarian relations, based on the principles of scientific socialism, full equality, mutual respect, noninterference in domestic affairs and friendly mutual assistance, have acquired new dimensions and entered a qualitatively higher stage.

The regular meetings and fruitful talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov have played a decisive role in the development of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and BCP, as well as between our two countries and peoples. The decisions adopted at each meeting held between our party and state leaders contribute to expanding and diversifying the multifaceted Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation. Meetings between representatives of our party and state leaderships, as well as exchanges of delegations for studying mutual experience in various spheres, have been established in practice. Higher forms of economic cooperation are being implemented. An eloquent example of this is the building of major industrial projects with the joint efforts of the two peoples, for example the Giurgiu-Ruse heavy machine-building plant and the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydrotechnical complex, and others.

The successes achieved by the two countries in building a new society, the stormy growth of their economic potential and the development of Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation reveal the ever greater possibilities and prospects.

Esteemed comrades, by following the RCP policy with deep confidence and loyalty, the Romanian working people completed the 1976-1980 5-year plan with good results. Net production increased annually at an average of 10 percent--total industrial production by 9.5 percent and agricultural production by 5 percent. The other spheres of national economy also developed. Science, education and culture marked great progress. The noteworthy successes achieved ensured an increase in the material and intellectual level of all Romanian people, and the real worker's wages increased by 29 percent as compared with the planned 18-20 percent. The 1981-1985 5-year plan provides for the Romanian people to implement the tasks included in the second stage of the party's program for building a comprehensively developed socialist society, as well as for Romania's transition period toward communism. This program also provides for further developing the production forces at a faster pace by largely implementing the achievements of scientific-technical progress, by implementing a great agrarian revolution and by raising the general living standards of the people.

The RCP devotes special attention to constantly perfecting the organization and management of society, developing socialist democracy and expanding the system of actively involving the workers class, peasants and intelligentsia and all working people in developing and implementing the party and state policy.

Enhancing the party's role as a guiding political power of society is a guarantee for the victory of socialism and communism, and for the implementation of our state's policy of peace, friendship and international cooperation. In implementing this policy, the RCP enjoys the general and deep support of all Romanians, who are working closely rallied around the RCP Central Committee and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to steadily implement the program for building a socialist and communist society in our motherland.

Esteemed comrades, socialist building in our countries is being carried out in a particularly aggravated political situation, which necessitates strengthening the solidarity and cooperation among the socialist countries and the progressive forces, uniting the efforts of all people in averting a further aggravation of the international situation and continuing the policy of detente.

Romania is making great efforts to resolve the major problems about which mankind is concerned and on which peace and international security depend. Our party and state are contributing to the development of relations with the socialist countries and, in the first place, with the neighboring socialist countries. We are also working to expand cooperation with the developing and nonaligned countries and, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, are expanding our relations with all countries in the world regardless of their social system.

Romania firmly builds the foundations of these relations on the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual profitability, nonuse of force or threat of force and respect for the right of each people to choose for themselves their own path of development. We decisively declare ourselves against the arms race, as well as for disarmament and particularly disarmament of nuclear weapons.

We devote great attention to the problems of European security, and decisively work for implementing the CSCE Final Act by joint efforts. We are of the opinion that it is necessary to spare no effort to convene a conference on consolidating confidence and on disarmament on the continent, so that the process that was begun by the all-European conference on security and cooperation be continued through organizing further meetings for developing cooperation in all spheres.

Our country actively works to make the Balkans an area of good neighborliness, cooperation and peace--without any nuclear weapons and without any foreign bases. We firmly declare in favor of universal peace in the Middle East, of discontinuing the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and of resolving all controversial issues solely through talks and political means.

At the same time, we also work for liquidating backwardness and establishing a new international economic system. The RCP actively struggles to strengthen solidarity among all communist and workers parties. The RCP struggles for a new type of unity, a unity based on the principles of equality and respect for the right of a party to independently determine its political line in strategy and revolutionary tactics. We are broadly developing our ties with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with other ruling democratic forces and national-liberation movements, as well as with political parties and forces which are in favor of security, detente, independence and peace.

In conclusion, dear comrades, we convey cordial wishes for the full success of the congress' work and for the implementation of the decisions that you will adopt on the well-being, prosperity and happiness of the friendly Bulgarian people. [applause] Long live the lasting and fraternal friendship and cooperation between the RCP and BCP, between our countries and peoples! [applause] May the cooperation and solidarity among the communist and workers parties, among all revolutionary, democratic and anti-imperialist forces, be consolidated! Long live world peace! [applause]

Speech by CPCZ' Indra

AU021821 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Speech by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR Federal Assembly chairman, at the 1 April afternoon session of the 12th BCP Congress--live, in Czech with superimposed Bulgarian translation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, esteemed delegates and guests, dear Bulgarian friends:

I have the assignment to convey to you, delegates to the 12th BCP Congress, and through you to the Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian people, sincere greetings on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and of all Czechoslovak working people.

We listened with great attention to the accountability report read by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement and close friend of the Czechoslovak people. We were deeply impressed by the analysis of the results achieved in building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria. We also highly appreciate the great contribution made by your country to consolidating our socialist community, and the active participation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the peoples' struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

We rejoice at the fact that the BCP, which in its work has been consistently guided by Marxism-Leninism and which is creatively applying the experience of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties, is confidently leading your country along the path of mature socialism. We are convinced that the new tasks which your congress will map out will also be successfully implemented. Under the leadership of their communist party, the Bulgarian people, within a historically short period, implemented remarkable deeds; of all the 13 centuries which have elapsed since the creation of the Bulgarian state, one of the oldest states in Europe, Bulgaria has been proceeding along the path of socialism for only the last four decades. However, as regards the significance for the life of working people, who have truly become the masters of their country, these years are surpassing all past centuries.

We share your fully justified pride in all these results. The Czechoslovak communists particularly highly appreciate the fact that at all stages of their development, which has not always been easy, the Bulgarian communists have always been unshakable and convinced internationalists. [applause] Your party is honorably implementing the glorious behests of Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian people's great son and close friend of our unforgettable Klement Gottwald. We rejoice at the fact that the multifaceted cooperation between our two fraternal communist parties is favorably developing as well as between our two socialist countries, and that the friendship between the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian peoples is being intensified. During your party and state delegation's visit to the CSSR in September 1979, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak expressed the common view that all prerequisites exist for the development of CSSR-Bulgarian relations in future and for raising our mutual cooperation to an even higher level.

Esteemed comrades, next week the 16th congress of our party will open in Prague. It will take place in the year of the 60th CPCZ anniversary. Throughout these six decades our party waged a consistent class struggle for the working people's interests at the time of the bourgeois republic; waged a people's liberation struggle against the Nazi invaders, and struggled for political power against the bourgeoisie in 1948, and also in the period of socialist construction. During the last decade, the leading role of the CPCZ has been consolidated, and the leading position of the workers class in our society has strengthened. Socialist democracy has intensified. The people's participation in the management and leadership of all public affairs has expanded, and the activities of the national front have increased. Despite all existing difficulties, thanks to our people's selfless efforts, we succeeded in developing our national economy during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. We have achieved good results in industry, agriculture and other fields. The people's standard of living has improved even more. The social assets of our people have expanded. The CSSR is entering the period of the eighties as an advanced socialist state, strong and inspired by the people's firm resolve to do everything in their power to further the prosperity of the motherland.

The CSSR, being a strong link in the socialist community, is actively participating in cooperation among the Warsaw Pact treaty member countries and within CEMA. The steady consolidation of unity and cohesion, of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and [applause] with the other countries belonging to the socialist community, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian, socialist internationalism, is the decisive and unchanging trend of our foreign policy. [applause]

Comrades, in our country, as throughout the world, the 26th CPSU Congress evoked a great response. The successes achieved by the Soviet people under the leadership of its Leninist party remain a solid basis for the further enthusiasm in building communist society and for raising the material and cultural standards of the Soviet working people. From the rostrum of that congress, the CPSU appeal spread throughout the world. This was the appeal launched by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for stopping the arms race, for detente, for consolidating peace, for defending the people's sovereign rights, and for the development of cooperation based on equal rights and mutual advantage.

The CSSR people, who know the price of peace, expressed their full support to the new Soviet initiatives in the struggle for preventing the danger of war and for stopping the arms race, as the 26th CPSU congress proclaimed. The CSSR will support the common struggle against all enemies of detente, and against all enemies of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. The CSSR will patiently and consistently seek new paths for developing peaceful coexistence with the capitalist states and for disarmament. We are in solidarity with all peoples who have rejected colonial oppression and who are proceeding along the path of strengthening their political and economic independence, as well as their efforts for national liberation. We are convinced that the unity of action of all revolutionary, democratic and peace-loving forces will contribute to consolidating a lasting and just peace in the world.

Comrades, permit me, at the assignment of the CPCZ Central Committee and of all CSSR communists, to wish the 12th BCP Congress successful work, and to wish the Bulgarian communists new successes in their work devoted to the benefit of the people, and to the victory of the glorious ideas of socialism and communism. [applause]

Long live the BCP! Long live and grow the indestructible friendship between the CPCZ and the BCP! Long live friendship between the CSSR and the Bulgarian peoples!

Address by MSZMP'S Aczel

LD022254 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 1 Apr (MTI)--Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered a speech on Wednesday, the second day of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Gyorgy Aczel greeted the congress of the Bulgarian communists and conveyed the cordial greetings and goodwishes of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC.

The head of the HSWP delegation said, among other things: "We highly appreciate the results and consider important the experiences which you can report about at your congress." "Worthy of these results is the demanding programme which marks out the splendid and complicated, difficult and great tasks of the coming years."

Gyorgy Aczel then spoke about the 12th Congress of the HSWP held a year ago. "Our congressional resolutions and our new five-year plan constitute a national programme," he said stressing: "We consider adjustment to the changing conditions indispensable, just as well as bold initiation, full exploitation of the possibilities of the socialist economic organizations and fastest possible practical employment of the technical-scientific findings in order to preserve our economic and social-welfare achievements and create the foundations of further development as quickly as possible."

"These are tasks whose implementation preconditions work in unity with the countries of the socialist community. The socialist economic integration in the framework of CMEA and the results achieved so far in production cooperation and specialization reveal some of the potentials latent in cooperation and also our common interest in turning these potentials to the best advantage," explained the speaker.

Turning to international questions he said: "The community of the socialist countries is connected with bonds of common ideals and goals. It is our common decision to go on strengthening the internationalist alliance and genuine friendship with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, including the Bulgarian People's Republic."

"We, members of the Warsaw Treaty organisation, consistently fight for the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social structures which does not simply mean a state without war. We also struggle for curbing the armament race and for international cooperation relying on mutual interests and advantages," emphasized Gyorgy Aczel.

The deputy premier then went on to explain: "We hail and support to the utmost the peace motions put forward at the 26th Congress of the CPSU by Leonid Brezhnev." He said: "Hundreds of millions of people feeling concern and responsibility for the fate of the world, of mankind expect the leaders of the Western countries to give soberly contemplated, concrete answer to these proposals."

Gyorgy Aczel discussed also the situation in Poland: "Everyone has to respect the realities of our times," he said. "We think that this applies to the situation in Poland also. The situation developed there is grave and complicated. We have heard here Comrade Grabski, the leader of the Polish delegation, saying that the mistakes must be corrected. Only the party, the people can correct the mistakes and not those who use the mistakes as a pretext for destroying the historic achievements of socialism. We repeatedly confirm solidarity with our Polish comrades. Socialism has a big broad base in Poland and the wheel of history cannot be turned backwards. We are deeply convinced that the forces of socialism will withstand the hostile and ever more vehement attacks, will protect their achievements and win settlement in a socialist direction on this much-suffered land of Europe."

"Just like so far, the HSWP will continue to do its utmost to promote the unity of the socialist community, of the international communist and workers movement. We shall go on supporting the just heroic struggle of the peoples fighting for national independence, freedom and social rise," said Gyorgy Aczel. He then praised friendship of the Hungarian and the Bulgarian peoples and their relations based on mutual respect.

"We foster with great care and develop further our political, economic and technical-scientific cooperation. We are convinced that this lies in the interest of the Hungarian and the Bulgarian peoples, and serves the good of the socialist community, of the peoples," he declared. At the end of his speech Gyorgy Aczel, on behalf of the HSWP and the whole Hungarian people, wished success to the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

2 Apr Morning Session Ends

AU021154 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0930 GMT on 2 April resumes its live coverage of the morning session of the 12th BCP Congress following a 30-minute recess.

The session is chaired by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, who gives the floor to party veteran Ruben Avramov, director of the Institute on Contemporary Social Sciences. Avramov begins his statement at 0935 GMT. After a few introductory sentences, he asks Comrade (Zlatinova) to read his statement, since his eye-sight is very weak. Avramov's speech is devoted to the "subversive activities" of the imperialists against the socialist system, to the successes of the forces of peace. "A number of leaders of the new U.S. administration are expressing threats," Avramov states and also denounces the Beijing hegemonists and the Zionists in the Middle East as well as attempts to "undermine and erode" the socialist system in the socialist countries and to slander the Soviet Union. The United States is to be blamed for all this, he says, "especially since Ronald Reagan entered the White House." Avramov also denounces Zionism and the CIA's encouragement of terrorism. He mentions terrorism in the United States and numerous assassinations of leaders, including the attempt against Ronald Reagan. "These acts are part of terrorism which has become part of the American way of life," Avramov's statement reads. The statement closes by praising the BCP and Todor Zhivkov, expressing support for the proposal to nominate Zhivkov "general secretary of the BCP."

At 0950 GMT the floor is given to Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug party organization. He speaks on successes of his area, praising the policy of the April plenum in this respect. He points out the necessity of effective organizational work within the local party organizations, the importance of self-criticism and constructive criticism. Panev pledges loyalty to the party and supports the proposal to appoint Zhivkov "general secretary" by amending the party statute.

At 1006 GMT Kubadinski reads a proposal of the acting presidium on a special resolution about the 25th anniversary of the April plenum, which is unanimously approved by the delegates. The proposal is accepted, and the draft resolution is read by Aleksandur Lilov. The resolution mentions the abolition of the "personality cult" and all other achievements of the April plenum, which is described as a source of all economic, social, and cultural political successes in Bulgaria. The resolution also mentions difficulties, shortcomings and errors which have been discussed by various plenums and which will be overcome. Zhivkov personally is highly praised; Bulgaria's role in international affairs is pointed out; greetings to the CPSU are conveyed; allegiance to the Warsaw Pact and CEMA is pledged; and socialist countries and communists in the world are greeted. Lilov ends reading the draft resolution at 1033 GMT. The delegates are asked to vote on the draft resolution, which is being adopted unanimously.

At 1035 GMT the floor is given to the delegate from Cyprus, Yiannis Katsouridis, member of the AKEL Central Committee Political Bureau, who conveys greetings on behalf of his party and people, praising Bulgaria's successes in Socialist construction. He expresses thanks for Bulgaria's support to AKEL and the Cypriot people in their struggle against NATO and imperialism, as well as for the unity and independence of Cyprus. He expresses solidarity for all peoples struggling against fascism and racism, including the Palestinians.

At 1045 GMT the floor is given to (Zahir Abdul Hamak), member of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. He praises the achievements of the BCP and expresses support for the peaceful Brezhnev proposals made at 26th CPSU Congress, including the proposals on settling the Middle East problem. He denounces the United States support for Zionism, and for other "aggressive and terrorist actions," supported by Beijing hegemonism. The Syrian Communist Party delegate points out the role of the communist and progressive parties in Syria in fighting negative aspects of life in his country, mainly represented by the former bourgeois clique and in liquidating "terrorist gangs." The speaker mentions the importance of Syria's friendship treaty with the Soviet Union.

At 1050 GMT the floor is given to the delegate from Yemen--(Abdullah al-Hami), candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee. He praises the BCP Congress and Bulgaria's successes and points out the close relations between the BCP and the Yemeni Socialist Party, as well as Bulgaria's assistance to this country. He scores U.S. imperialism, especially its attempts against his country and Ethiopia, as well as other countries of the area. He describes his country's efforts to establish a free and united Yemen.

At 1105 GMT Pencho Kubadinski announces the end of the Fifth Session of the 12th BCP Congress and makes the following announcement:

"The sixth [this afternoon's] and seventh session of the congress will be held in various sections and in the following order: The party-political, organizational and ideological work section will hold its session at the "Georgi Kirkov" hall of the party house; the economic policy section will meet at the Universiada Hall; the section on science, education and culture will meet at the plenary hall of the Boyana Residence; the foreign policy and international relations section will meet at the Vitosha Hotel; the section on state organs and public organizations will meet at the National Assembly hall.

"The session will be held from 1300 to 1600 GMT this afternoon and tomorrow from 0700 to 1100 GMT. Tonight a festive concert will be given for the guests and delegates to the congress at 1800 GMT. The eighth plenary session of the congress will open tomorrow at 1300 GMT."

Jagbaral's Address for MPRP

OW030001 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1710 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Speech of N. Jagbaral at the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Apr (MONTSAME)--Addressing the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party N. Jagbaral, a Politbureau member and a secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, stated that the congress of the Bulgarian communists is taking place in a unanimous and business-like atmosphere and demonstrates the powerful cohesion of the party and people and an ever-growing prestige of the Bulgarian Communist Party in the international communist and revolutionary movement. The report of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, has summed up outstanding achievements of the Bulgarian people in building the developed socialism and mapped out grandiose tasks for the near future, N. Jagbaral stressed.

Expressing profound satisfaction with the successfully developing fraternal relations between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, N. Jagbaral pointed out that the two fraternal parties are in full unity of views on all urgent international problems.

At present the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and other socialist countries are rendering great assistance to the MPR in building a number of industrial and agricultural units and in training Mongolian specialists. The Mongolian-Bulgarian co-operation and friendship are becoming richer in content and form. Joint Mongolian-Bulgarian enterprises are being set up. N. Jagbaral expressed cordial gratitude to the Bulgarian people for this internationalist aid.

This year the Mongolian people are going to observe the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. N. Jagbaral went on to say, its victory and the construction of socialism in our country are a convincing corroboration of the all-triumphant Marxism-Leninism in the specific conditions of Mongolia, in particular, of the Leninist teaching of the possibility of transition of backward countries to socialism bypassing capitalism.

The forthcoming 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution will be a vivid corroboration of the vital capacity and lifegiving force of relations of a new type between the states and of the fraternal unbreakable friendship of our people with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. That is this friendship that has helped us, the Mongolians, to tear themselves from the middle-age darkness and to become one of the cosmic countries, N. Jagbaral pointed out. The regular congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party to take place at the end of May of this year, the speaker stated, will become another important landmark in the building of socialism in our country.

Touching upon the international situation, N. Jagbaral noted that the concrete proposals set forth by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, are warmly approved by the entire progressive mankind inspiring them to peaceful coexistence. Of late the international situation has been aggravated through the fault of the U.S. imperialists. It will be a great tragedy for the entire mankind if the U.S. administration stakes on a strategy that a new war will not take place on the American continent and the U.S. imperialism as before will only get benefit from it. The fatal policy of the present Beijing leaders, who are openly teaming up with the most reactionary forces of the world, threatens peace and security of the peoples.

The unity of all the revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces the world over and the consolidation of the might of the socialist community are a guarantee for curbing adventures and preventing the thermo-nuclear catastrophe. In this relation the congresses of the communist and workers' parties are of an exclusively important significance, the head of the MPRP delegation stated in conclusion.

Syrian Delegate's Address

JN022051 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia--In a speech he delivered in Sofia today before the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] 12th Congress, Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, conveyed the greetings of President Hafiz al-Asad and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, to the BCP and the friendly Bulgarian people. He also hailed the support extended to the Arab people by the BCP and the Bulgarian people in the struggle for liberating lands, establishing socialism and liquidating the imperialist tools in the region, represented by Israel.

He pointed out that the convocation of the 12th BCP Congress enjoys the interest of our party and people in the same way as it enjoys the interest of the Bulgarian people. He said: The convocation of the congress at this time acquires considerable importance in view of the resolutions and recommendations to be issued. These resolutions and recommendations will constitute a solid basis for the continuous development in the life of your party and people. The congress will also entrench the basis of socialist construction and provide prosperity to your people.

He said that our Arab people in Syria under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad are today living in an atmosphere of persevering struggle in order to achieve social and economic transformations for the sake of erecting socialism. He added: Several accomplishments have been achieved in the various fields during the years following the revolution.

Comrade Mashariqah stressed that our Arab people in Syria, in cooperation with the Arab nation's sons and national forces and the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front's states, stand by the side of the Palestinian Arab people for the restoration of their rights and the confrontation of the situation that has emerged in our region as a result of Israel's continuous aggression. He stressed that there can be no just and lasting solution to the Middle East issue except through Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, particularly their right to repatriation, self-determination and establishment of their independent state on their soil and homeland.

Comrade Mashariqah said that the treasonous Camp David accords and the policy of unilateral bargains are today the largest and most serious plots carried out by U.S. imperialism against our region's peoples and world peace. He explained that imperialism is always working to strike at the revolution and liberation forces in the region. It is also working against the Iranian and Afghan revolutions with a view to toppling them.

He stressed that the Iraqi-Iranian war has harmed both the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. It has also greatly harmed the region's peoples and their basic issues and has benefited U.S. imperialist forces by achieving their planned objectives.

Comrade Mashariqah pointed out that imperialism was not satisfied with this, but continued to support the policy of aggression against our people in Palestine and attempting to liquidate the Palestinian revolution, exploding the situation in Lebanon, attacking southern Lebanon and hampering the attainment of national accord. He added that all this is accompanied by the attempt of U.S. imperialism to return tension to Europe and to move back on the policy of detente and that of stopping the arms race. He said: We in Syria are struggling to topple the new colonialist plots and their agent reactionary tools for the sake of achieving peace, progress and prosperity. Our struggle is supported by the progressive Arab masses and our allies in the socialist countries.

Afghan Delegate's Address

AU021114 Sofia BTA in English 0945 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Report on greetings address by Saleh Ziray, Politburo member and secretary of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party Central Committee, to the 12th BCP Congress' 2 April session in Sofia]

[Text] Sofia, 2 Apr (BTA)--We are proud to be the first representatives of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan at the congress of the BCP, which has always set us an example of inspiration as one of the detachments of the vanguard of the world working class. This message is underlined in the greetings address of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to the 12th congress of the BCP, read today by Mr Saleh Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the People's Democratic Party and member of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan.

Mr Saleh Ziray stressed that the reactionary forces, under the direct guidance of Washington rulers, have stepped up their direct interference and shameful aggression against the revolution, the people and the state after the armed uprising of December 27, 1979, thus waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan.

The timely fraternal help of the USSR, rendered in answer to the request of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan in compliance with the Soviet-Afghan friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation treaty and in compliance with the UN Charter, underlined Mr Zeray, aided very much the Afghan people in warding off the coming catastrophe and danger to fall into the hands of imperialism and reaction. Our people will never forget this act of sincere friendship and great timely help and will be always deeply grateful to the great Soviet country, added he.

Dwelling on the present situation in Afghanistan, the speaker pointed out that the reactionary gangs, formed by the feudal lords, khans and other former exploiters of Afghanistan who fled to Pakistan, are a permanent source of undeclared hostilities against Afghanistan under the guidance of American imperialism.

"We are fighting for the construction of the new society under very heavy conditions. But the world progressive forces and first of all the great Soviet Union and the entire socialist community are with us. We shall succeed in liquidating the internal counterrevolution with the active support of our people, underlined Mr Saleh Ziray. [quotation marks as received]

Speaking of the international help rendered to the Afghan people by the BCP, he underlined that the wide-reaching and fruitful cooperation between the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the BCP continues to strengthen.

We, the Afghan revolutionaries, are particularly grateful to the CC of the BCP and to Mr Todor Zhivkov that from the high rostrum of the 12th party congress they supported again the just revolutionary struggle of the Afghan people, stressed Mr Zeray.

Sandinist Ruiz' Speech

PA021731 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Sandinist Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz has accused the United States of slandering democratic Latin American Governments in order to justify its attacks on Nicaragua. Ruiz, a member of the Sandinist front's Directorate, addressed the Bulgarian Communist Party's 12th congress and said Washington is preparing an interventionist triangle with Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

While efforts are being made to drown us financially and even our credits to buy wheat are being suspended, the Salvadoran junta is being armed and supported, thus showing that aggression and plunder are the new U.S. administration's policy.

Commenting on the need to eliminate tension from the world, and Central America among other places, he stressed the importance of leader Leonid Brezhnev's peaceful initiatives at the 26th CPSU Congress. Regarding this, he underscored the big difference between Soviet proposals and the official U.S. platform, which advocates the use of economic aid as a means coercing peoples. We must safeguard peace and stop the senseless squandering of the peoples' material and spiritual wealth. The Sandinist revolution, which is on the side of just causes, rejects provocations and is firmly determined to defend its [words indistinct] rights. We believe in peace and social progress, he added, because we cannot imagine the future any other way. Today's tasks must be aimed at achieving a happy future and we believe the forces of mankind and the progressive forces will defeat today's adventurous and rightwing sectors.

He also warned: We will know how to defend the slogans of Sandino. We are sure of that, just as we are sure that we have not been alone from the very beginning when the revolution joined the Nonaligned Movement and outlined its foreign policy guidelines. In short, he said, the new Nicaragua, recovering from its wounds but owner of its destiny, has successfully undertaken its new tasks.

BCP CONGRESS SECTION MEETINGS OF 2, 3 APRIL

Economic Policy Section 2 Apr

AU022029 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 2 Apr (BTA)—The first sitting of the section "Economic Policy of the 12th BCP Congress," which opened this afternoon, is chaired by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The participants in this section heard first Mr Khristaki Kunev, first secretary of the county party committee in the town of Yambol. He dwelt mainly on the fuller utilization of the existing reserves for stepping up the economic development of the county. The speaker stressed the need for improving territorial planning, to develop a system of smaller enterprises in the villages, to apply consistently the economic approach in agriculture. He also touched upon some matters pertaining to the development of conurbations.

Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, dwelt on two particularly important questions raised in the report of the Central Committee on the role of profit and profit-making in the economic mechanism and on the fuller application of self-supporting and cost-effect system in all sectors of life.

Mrs Milka Pavlova, deputy director of assembly department in the town of Pernik, dwelt on the extremely wide investment program in the country of Pernik. She expressed approval on the task set forth in the theses draft to turn designing into a basis for transferring into construction of the highest achievements to techno-scientific progress.

Mr Dimitur Minechev, director general of the Neftochim economic combined works took the floor next. He touched upon the major issues facing the petro-chemical and the oil processing industries to be solved in the 1981-1985 period. In the first place the speaker laid emphasis on the further transfer of the techno-scientific progress in practice.

Saying that in the following 2 years alone fixed capital of 600 million leva will be channelled in the Burgas petrochemical combined works, Mr. D. Minchev underlined the correctness of the line of the concentration of the capital investments, adopted by the BCP.

Mr Kiril Kralev, director of the Georgy Dimitrov scientific and production complex in Plovdiv, spoke on the experience of the complex as a vertically integrated organization set up on the principle "science-land-finished product." he stressed that this kind of integration ensures the positive science-production and production-science interrelation.

The Central Cooperative Union has also made its contribution to the economic achievements made by Bulgaria, pointed out this union's Chairman Ivan Prumov. Under the leadership of the BCP and under the control of the socialist state the democratic principles of self-management of the cooperative organizations will be further promoted, and their structure will be improved, he said.

Weaver Stoyanka Vanglova from the town of Kazanluk spoke of the responsibility of the workers in the process of raising the labor productivity, in the revealing of new reserves for effectivity of production. She told how the young workers in the enterprises are improving their qualification and education. She recommended to put down the work in this sphere in the respective normative documents accounting for the specific conditions in the different branch-industries and the application of the economic mechanism.

Nearly half of Bulgaria's foreign trade exchange by sea is handled by the port of Varna and over 75 percent of this volume is shipped by the Bulgarian Fleet shipping house, stressed the director general of the shipping house Mr Atanas Yonkov. He pointed out that in the last decade the shipping capacity of the merchant marine has increased by 60 percent. Linking the major task of intensification of the whole economy with the development of merchant shipping, Mr Yonkov recommended to develop and approve major guidelines in the national policy for the sphere of shipping.

The first secretary of the municipal BCP committee in the town of Stanke Dimitrov, Mr Vergil Bangiov, dwelt on the leading role of the party organizations in solving the economic and social tasks of the municipality.

After that took the floor Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov.

After the break the discussions in the "Economic Policy" section were chaired by the member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Ognyan Doynov.

Minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, dwelt on some basic moments in the report of the CC of the BCP and in the draft theses pertaining to the development of the foreign economic contacts of Bulgaria.

Head of a working team in the agro-industrial complex in the town of Shishtov, Mr Yordan Enchev, pointed out that the experience of the working team headed by him reaffirmed completely the vitality of the team work organizations of labor.

The state of development of our country at present, especially the application of the new economic approach and its mechanism, require to raise ever higher the role of the banks to use widely the levers of the credit system, stressed Mr Veselin Nikiforov, president of the Bulgarian National Bank.

Mr Boris Kotev, director general of the Furniture corporation, made the delegates familiar with the achievements and the forthcoming tasks of the timber and woodprocessing industry.

Today's setting of the "Economic Policy" section ended with the speech of the first deputy-minister of transport, Mr Stamen Stamenov. He stressed that in the seventh 5-year period the outset of accelerated updating has been made, as well as of reconstruction and extension of the material and technological base of transport and road network. The construction of the motorway circle of Bulgaria has started.

The section will sit tomorrow morning.

Organizational Section 2 Apr

AU022100 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 2 Apr (BTA)—The first sitting of the section "Party, Political, Organisational and Ideological Work" is chaired by Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

First took the floor Mr Trifon Pashov, first secretary of the county BCP committee in the town of Gabrovo. The speaker approved the approach of the CC of the BCP to the preparations and organisation of the congress work, as well as the analytical and wide-scale synthesizing report read by Mr Todor Zhivkov. He pointed out that very topical among the complex of problems discussed at the supreme forum of the Bulgarian communists, is the problem of the improvement of the party and organisational work under the conditions of the new economic mechanism. In this connection Mr Trifon Pashov said that it is necessary to raise the degree of political maturity, scientific grounding and responsibility in the work of the county committee for the overall fulfilment of the party policy and the role of the local party organisations as leading political nuclei and political hosts in the workteams. The speaker wound up by emphasizing the all the gains of the workers in the county are linked, with good reason, with the life-giving Bulgaro-Soviet friendship.

The floor was taken by Mr Stamat Chuchuligov, hero of socialist labor, chief of the miners' brigade at the mining and dressing combined works in the town of Burgas. He dwelt on the labor heroism of the miners and flotation workers of the combined works in the years of the seventh 5-year period (1976-1980).

Colonel General Kiril Kosev, head of the Chief Political Department of the People's Army, emphasized in his statement that the ideological, organisational and party work carried out in the Bulgarian People's Army, has led to the further increase of the servicemen's love for Socialist Bulgaria and the BCP, for the CPSU, the Soviet Union and its glorious armed force.

Academician Nikolay Iribadzhakov, responsible editor-in-chief of the NOVO VREME magazine, theoretical organ of the CC of the BCP, dwelt on the matters of mastering, utilizing and developing the Marxist-Leninist philosophy, of its materialist dialectics. He also touched on some "incompletenesses", "white spots" in the development of the social sciences and their trends.

In his statement Mr Nikolai Tsonev, secretary of the county BCP committee in the town of Ruse, laid emphasis on the cadre policy in the county. He pointed out that the communists bear the main responsibility for mobilizing all the forces with a view to the still fuller satisfying of the human needs. The speaker reported that for the last few years there have been established such forms as entrance contest and electing in the selection and promoting of cadres. He added: "In our county there have already been held more than 300 contests for economic leaders, 35 of which have taken economic posts." It was emphasized that through the competitive and election principle incidental and hastened actions in promoting the cadres are avoided and that it is a protective barrier to the routine and other negative phenomena.

Voicing his absolute approval and consent with the estimations contained in the report of the CC of the BCP and with the stipulations of the theses for the development of the municipal party committee as fulfilled bodies, Mr Petur Georgiev, first secretary of the municipal BCP committee in the town of Plovdiv said: "We are concerned with the question of how to combine the task of manifesting the municipal committees as qualitatively new bodies for political leadership, without repeating the organisation and style of the county committees".

Mr Dimitur Peev, first secretary of the municipal BCP committee in the town of Provadia, said: "The municipal committee have 2 years of probation. This time, though short, was enough to show the correctness and foresight of the CC of the BCP and of their foundings".

Mr Vasil Momov, secretary of the city BCP committee, Sofia, said that the dynamics and qualitative changes in the socioeconomic, political and intellectual sphere of the Bulgarian society demand a precise answer not only to the question what is to be done, but also to the question why and how, in what way is it to be done.

After the break the sitting was chaired by Mrs Tscia Dragoycheva, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

Mrs Rayna Baleva, first secretary of the municipal BCP committee in the town of Bansko, emphasized that there is no higher expression of democratism and trust than the referendum, and to consult with the people, to use their wisdom and experience, is a remarkable Leninist quality of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Mr Gancho Ganev, rector of the Academy for Social Sciences and Social Management with the CC of the BCP, dwelt on some matters pertaining to the party cadre policy. He noted that now the country has a numerous detachment of highly qualified cadres, armed with the Marxist-Leninist theory and methods, mastering the art of governing the social processes.

Mr Nikolay Dobrev, secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, emphasized: "In recent years, guided by the party and with the help of the entire society, the Komsomol has done considerable organizing and political work for the communist education of the young generation".

Mr Petko Russev, editor-in-chief of the PARTY LIFE magazine, elaborated on the matter of deepening and strengthening the amateur nature of the local party organisation.

Dwelling on the activity of the Auditing Commission Mr Aleksander Bogdanov, chairman of the city Control and Audit Commission, Sofia, said that the Control and Audit and the Auditing Commissions direct their efforts primarily to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion, raising the combat efficiency of the local party cells, to their establishment as political [word indistinct] of the workers.

The last one to take the floor at today's sitting of the section was Mr Nikolay Kosev, first secretary of the municipal BCP committee in the town of Stara Zagora. He dwelt on the state and activity of the local party organisations in the county and on the problems of cadre policy.

Cultural Section 2 Apr

AU022240 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 2 Apr (BTA)—In the "Science, Culture and Education: section of the 12th BCP Congress the first sitting this afternoon was chaired by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova.

In his speech the first secretary of the county BCP committee in the town of Shumen, Mr Georgi Nachev, noted that the county of Shumen, as a region of the ancient Bulgarian capitals of Pliska and Veliki Preslav, has a special place in the history and culture of Bulgaria. The speaker stressed that in the county of Shumen the party line in the sphere of culture and education is pursued unswervingly, that the material base of these activities is being enriched. There are 2500 students in the Higher Pedagogical Institute of Shumen. The long-term program for aesthetical education is implemented successfully. The "Banner of Peace" assembly has created conditions for creative fulfillment of the children in this part of Bulgaria.

"The CC of the BCP offered us a clear strategy for the improvement of the educational system, said Mr Nachev. We developed a long-term programme in education in which the new thing is that the problems in this sphere have been put on a wide public basis". The delegate laid emphasis on the necessity for the county of Shumen to ensure well trained specialists in the field of culture.

"We back fully the conclusions and formulations in the report of the CC of the BCP, read by Mr Todor Zhivkov, on all matters discussed", said in his speech Mr Milchogermanov, deputy-chairman of the Committee for Culture.

The research teams of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences maintain that there are possibilities in the period up to 1985 to ensure an economic effect for the national economy, exceeding 500 million leva, said the chief scientific secretary of the Academy, Academician Georgi Bliznakov. The chief problem the Academy is facing at present, according to the speaker, is the overcoming of the contradiction between its comparatively big research capacity and the still unsatisfactory transfer of its developments in practice, although considerable effectivity has been already achieved.

Mr Bogomil Raynov, the first deputy-chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Writers, spoke on the questions of literary criticism. He supported the statement in the CC of the BCP report that the criticism is not on the necessary level yet, noting however that some good achievements have been made.

Some serious works of deserved public recognition have been published in recent years in the sphere of literary criticism, historical and theoretical researches, the speaker pointed out. Nevertheless, the criticism, especially the operative criticism, is still unsatisfactory.

The speaker stressed that the advertizing-praising tone for mediocre works should be completely abandoned. Mr Bogomil Rainov underlined that it is particularly important for each creator to defend consistently the class and party approach--an approach characteristic of the multilateral work of the Union of Writers.

Delegate Nadezhda Apostolova, deputy-chairman of the county Council for Public Education in the town of Mikhailovgrad, stressed that, as everywhere in the country, great efforts are made for the upsurge of education in her county, too. With active participation of the public, the educational system is being reorganized in order to meet the local [word indistinct] new requirements pertaining to the development of economy, intellectual life and social management.

Mr Ivan Slavkov, director general of the Bulgarian Television, dwelt on the great tasks this institute is facing for the implementation of the party program for ideological, political and aesthetical education. Noting that the television has proved its political maturity, Mr Slavkov pointed out some unsatisfactorily solved problems. One of the television's concerns is to raise further the quality of the musical and entertainment program. Another concern is the increasingly stronger orientation of the programs towards children and the young people with a view of assisting efficiently the forming of harmonious and versatile developed individuals. Mr Ivan Slavkov dwelt in detail on the great tasks set before the television which proceed from the increasing ideological struggle, from the necessity of anticipating and unmasking the propaganda attacks of imperialism with the help of the television.

The wide circle of ideological and thematical problems tackled by the Bulgarian artists give eloquent proof of the strong link with life, of their active civil positions, underlined Mr Khristo Neykov, deputy-chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Artists.

The rector of Sofia University Kliment Okhridski, correspondent member Ilcho Dimitrov pointed out that one of the chief considerations in outlining the further work of the university is that the education now cannot develop correctly if the processes of differentiation and integration in knowledge are not accounted for, if these processes are not used to create new educational subjects which serve the purposes of social practice.

Touching on a number of problems pertaining to the development and improvement of the work of the Bulgarian Radio Sofia, Director General Mr Boyan Traikov, pointed among the other things the necessity to make it a national comprehensive centre and system for dissemination of universal knowledge and cultural values.

The chief designer of the Palace of Culture in Sofia where the congress is sitting, Mr Aleksandur Lerov, noted that the task facing the Bulgarian architects now is to create impressive architectural works developing and enriching the best traditions inherited from the past.

The necessity of full mobilization on the scientific front for solving the major problems of socio-economic development was stressed by the first deputy-chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress, Academician Lyubomir Zhelyazkov.

Academician Vladimir Topencharo, veteran of the Union of Journalists, said that Bulgarian journalists are aware of the responsibility and the noble task facing them, the great battle for the ideas of socialism, for a still more successful struggle with the imperialist propaganda which does not choose its means.

The first secretary of the county committee of the BCP in the town of Kyustendil, Mr Stanko Dimitrov, spoke of the measures outlined in the county of Kyustendil for the accelerated development of culture in the period up to the year 2000.

Chairman of the Union of Translators in Bulgaria, Mrs Leda Mileva, underlined on the basis of her observations abroad in the course of many years, that in the last quarter of a century the Bulgarian literature and the arts have marked achievements significant not only on a national scale but against the background of the contemporary world achievements as well.

With this today's sitting in the section ended.

Foreign Policy Section

AU022250 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 2 Apr (BTA)—The section "foreign policy and international relations" began its work under the chairmanship of Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs.

Mrs Mariya Zakhariyeva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, who took the floor first, briefed the Bulgarian foreign policy and emphasized that it is a brilliant expression of the Leninist April line of the party. She stressed: "Bulgaria's foreign policy has established itself as an active, class and internationalistic, steady and peace-loving one."

Mr Khristo Maleev, deputy head of the BCP CC department "foreign policy and international relations," dwelt on the international situation aggravated through the fault of imperialism. He emphasized the necessity for active steps towards the still greater consolidation of the internationalist communist unity. Mr Khristo Maleev pointed out that the imperialists, opportunists and hegemonists are doing their best to break the united front of the communist parties in order to oppose them in all possible ways.

Bulgaria's ambassador to the USSR, Mr Dimitur Zhulev, emphasized that the spirit and line mapped out by the 12th BCP Congress shows the absolute ideological and political unity with the 26th CPSU Congress. He pointed out that the all-round getting closer together of Bulgaria and the USSR is the work of the CPSU and the BCP, of the two countries' peoples.

The speaker pointed out that the most responsible leaders of some Western states have joined in the vehement hatred of the Western propaganda centers against the USSR and the other socialist countries, that the Beijing hegemonists also sing in tune. Mr Dimitur Zhulev underlined that the 26th Congress of the CPSU has defied the warmongers with a wise, farsighted and firm realistic peace program. "The BCP and the Bulgarian state joined their voice from the high rostrum of the 12th BCP Congress to the strong voice of the CPSU and the Soviet state," urged he.

Noting the dynamic development of Bulgaria's foreign economic relations in the seventh 5-year period, the first deputy-minister of foreign trade, Mr Petur Bashikarov, underlined that, thanks to the farsighted policy of the BCP, the trend for priority development of trade and foreign economic ties with the CEMA member-countries and, first of all, with the USSR, has been preserved and deepened. The speaker pointed out that in the seventh 5-year period Bulgaria has normalized her foreign currency balances and in the last 3 years has realized an active total balance exceeding 1 milliard foreign currency leva.

Dwelling on some key tasks pending solution in the eighth 5-year period, Mr Peter Bashikarov pointed out the necessity of expanding specialization and industrial joint production with the enterprises of the USSR and the other socialist countries and for setting up joint productions. The difficulties of the capitalist countries in the field of realization, the necessity to find out new partners, open up for Bulgaria definite possibilities for development of economic interrelations with them, said he.

Mr Tsvetan Nikolov, first deputy head of the "foreign policy and international relations" department with the CC of the BCP, underlined that Bulgaria's policy in the Balkans, as well as her entire foreign policy is a policy of peace and understanding, noninterference in the internal affairs, mutual respect and active, mutually advantageous cooperation. It is alien to any considerations of conjuncture and self-interest. Along with this, it does not close its eyes to the unsolved and outstanding questions between us and some of our neighbors, it does not avoid their discussion on an equal and mutually acceptable basis. The solving of these issues could be sought solely on the basis of an equitable dialogue, of strict and unconditional consideration of the political, cultural and ethnic realities both in the historical past and under the present conditions, stressed Mr Tsvetan Nikolov.

He underlined that the BCP April line in the Balkan policy relies extensively on the essential and the principal, in everything valuable and positive which has been inherited from the period of the national liberation movement, from Dimitar Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov, liberating itself from certain single idealistic and ungrounded deviations and formulations. That is why all attempts to oppose the April Balkan policy to the policy of the time of Georgi Dimitrov are absolutely groundless and rudely biased, stressed the speaker.

Mr Vulko Madashliev, a [word indistinct] of brigade of the port complex of Burgas, emphasized that the Bulgarian workers are fully backing the BCP policy for detente and peaceful cooperation among the states in Europe and in the world.

One of the main features of Bulgaria's foreign policy has always been the absolute and active political moral and, according to the possibilities, material backing to the national liberation struggle, to the young states having gained their independence, stressed Mr Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Mr Pavel Pisarev, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture, emphasized that Bulgaria maintains cultural relations with 132 countries. The radio and the television maintain relations with 153 organizations abroad. Bulgaria publishes propaganda literature and fiction, newspapers and magazines, in a nearly 10 million circulation and in some 50 foreign languages. Five million tourists are getting in touch with the modern and ancient Bulgarian culture every year.

Mr Vulcho Naydenov, Bulgaria's ambassador to the GDR, pointed out that the fierce assaults of the extremely aggressive imperialist circles supported by the Maoists, make imperative much closer contacts at various levels, much greater coordination among the fraternal countries in the political, cultural and other spheres.

The second part of today's sitting of the section was chaired by Mr Milko Balev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Mr Mircho Sapsov, head of the "Cadres Abroad" department of the CC of the BCP, underlined that the materialization of the CPSU peace program will reveal increasingly the international character of the foreign policy of socialism, that it will further increase its impact on the course of contemporary international relations.

My Lyuben Gotsev, head of department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dwelt on Bulgaria's relations with the capitalist states. He pointed out the good progress of her relations with the FRG, France, Italy and Austria. He said that there is a progress marked and prospects exist in the development of all-round relations with Holland, Belgium, Spain and Sweden. Successfully advance the relations with Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Iceland. [as received]

Certain expansion of the economic, techno-scientific and cultural relations with the USA, Great Britain and Canada was achieved, too. Our country has repeatedly expressed readiness to create a solid basis for the consolidation of political relations with these countries," said he.

Mr Gero Grozev, chairman of the National Committee for European Security and Cooperation, said that the movement for European security and cooperation has contributed considerably to avoid the deployment of neutron weapons in Western Europe.

Mr Todor Nanov, secretary of the Sofia county committee of the BCP, dwelt on the friendly relations between counties, districts, municipalities and enterprises of the socialist countries.

Mr Boris Tsvetkov, permanent representative of Bulgaria in the United Nations, noted that in close cooperation and unity of action with the USSR and the other socialist countries Bulgaria is resolutely opposing the perilous course of imperialism at the United Nations. He emphasized: "Through her active participation in the United Nations, Bulgaria is contributing to the consolidation of the positions on the anti-imperialist front, to the consolidation of the world peace and security and to the development of international cooperation."

Mr Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, chairman of the National Peace Committee, pointed out that the Bulgarian National Peace Movement has been working actively for more than 30 years as one of the front detachments of the world peace movement. His statement marked the end of today's sitting of the section "foreign policy and international relations." The section resumes its work tomorrow.

State Bodies Section 2 Apr

AU022245 Sofia BTA in English 1906 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 2 Apr (BTA)--Chaired by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, began the work in the "State Bodies and Mass Organizations" section this afternoon.

Mr Nano Lalov, first secretary of the BCP County Committee in the town of Vratsa, spoke first of the role of the public organizations and movements in the stage of construction of the developed socialist society. Underlining the constant activation of their work, he dwelt on the care expended by the party [word indistinct] in the county of Vratsa to analyze tasks and contents of the work of the public organizations and movements. Under the guidance of the party committees and organizations the trade unions are getting increasingly established as an influential force in the working teams. An important contribution to the socio-economic development of the [word indistinct] has made the organization of the fatherland front, especially along lines of development of the personal holdings, organization and hygiene of the towns and villages, organization of voluntary labor and collection of waste materials. A special place in the realization of political leadership in the public organizations and movements has been paid to selection and training of cadres.

The secretary of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Nikifor Stoichkov, laid an emphasis on the contribution of the largest mass socio-political organization to the production of more foodstuffs for the Bulgarian families and for construction and urbanization of the settlement systems. He pointed out that the accepted course for the fatherland front organizations to take an active part not only in the public production but to look after the personal holdings as well, already yields positive results. About 24 percent of the total volume of farm production is being turned out now by the personal holdings. Mr Stoichkov underlined that the Fatherland Front supports the formulations of the role of this organization in the CC of the BCP report and the draft theses of the CC of the party.

Dwelling on the further improvement of the work of the Bulgarian trade unions for implementation of the economic policy of the BCP, the deputy-chairman of the Central Council of the trade unions, Mr Georgi Evgeniev, underlined the contribution of the organization to the increasingly wider development of socialist democracy. The trade unions have great rights, responsibilities and possibilities for mass [words indistinct] of the working people on a wide scale in the important economic and social processes, said he.

Engine Driver Stefan Georgiev Mikhaylov stressed the significance of personal example of the communists of the "Gorna Oryakhovitsa" railway depot which handles one fourth of the railway freight and two thirds of Bulgaria's import and export.

Mrs Radka Siderova, chairman of the Women's Town Council in Sofia, spoke about the participation of the Bulgarian women in the public production. Their relative proportion is 49.9 percent against all engaged in the public production. Today the number of women occupying responsible and leading posts in the capital is 4260.

Stressing the exclusively great importance the BCP attaches to the development of socialist democracy, the chairman of the municipal People's Council in the town of Plovdiv, Mr Khristo Khristov, underlined that the promotion and improvement of this process in the activity of the people's councils is closely linked with the improvement of their joint work with the socio-political organisations--the fatherland front, the trade unions, the Young Communist League, etc.

The director of the "Elena Georgieva" textile mill in the town of Pernik, Mrs Stefanka Shanova, dwelt on the experience of the joint work of the party, trade union and youth organisations in the enterprise, aimed at solving the economic tasks and at meeting the social and communal needs of the working team.

Mr Zdravko Nikolov, secretary of the county committee of the BCP in the town of Pleven maintained that the moral education of the people and in the first place of youth is linked with the eradication of some bad habits in the behavior of some members of the society such as alcohol and tobacco addiction.

After the break the section was chaired by Mr Ivan Mihailov, member of the Politburo of the CC for the BCP.

Mr Velko Semkov, member of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the BCP and first deputy-chairman of the state and People's Control Committee, spoke about the national control activity, about the establishing of the state-public and public-state principle in the control activity.

Mr Petko Angelov, first secretary of the county BCP committee in the town of Pazardzhik, dwelt on the contribution of the county trade union, Komsomol, fatherland front and other organisations and movements to raising the activity of the workers in the management.

Emphasizing that the popularization of the physical culture and sport is the major [word indistinct] of the physical culture movement by the BCP, Mr Trendafil Marinski, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sport, spoke about the need for enhancing the role and place of the physical culture and sport in all phases of the educational system.

Mrs Dafinka Voykova, chairman of the district committee of the organisation in the town of Plovdiv, dwelt on the role of the local fatherland front organisations as voicers of the public opinion and on the need for raising their political authority.

The chief public prosecutor of Bulgaria, Mr Kostadin Lyutov laid emphasis on the significant role the April plenum of the CC of the BCP (1956) has played in expanding and promoting the socialist democracy, in strengthening the socialist legality. He said that one of the greatest achievements in the development of the political system of the country, made after the April plenum, has been the setting up of authoritative mass organisations, which are taking an active and direct part in solving the major tasks facing the socialist construction.

Mr Aleksander Aleksandrov, secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, dwelt on the establishment of the youth organisation as the center of the wide-scale movement for a more comprehensive and efficient social fulfilment of the young people.

Economic Section 3 Apr

AU031317 Sofia BTA in English 0920 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Sofia, 3 Apr (BTA)--The discussion in the "Economic Policy" section of the congress continued today under the chairmanship of Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The first to take the floor was Mr Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and building materials to survey the tasks facing construction in the eighth five-year period.

The director of the textile mill in the town of Gabrovo, Mrs Maria Gencheva, spoke about the introduction of the team-organization of work in her mill. Over the last two years labour efficiency in the mill has risen 17 percent, she said.

The experience has shown that the setting up of large-scale specialized auto-pools guarantees the meeting of the road-transport needs of the economy to a fuller extent, said delegate Shteryu Georgiev of the town of Kurdjali, director of an auto-pool. He spoke about the tasks of road transport proceeding from the trend of intensification.

Afterwards the floor was taken by the director general of a building and assembly works in the city of Varna, Mr Yanko Velikov, who dwelt on the improvement of the organization of labour in his enterprise.

Organizational Section 3 Apr

AU031320 Sofia BTA in English 0930 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Sofia, 3 Apr (BTA)--The "Party-Political, Organizational and Ideological Work" section of the 12th Congress of the BCP continued its work today. The third session is chaired by Mr Stoyan Karadzhev, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission.

Mr Boris Manov, first secretary of the county committee of the BCP-Pernik, said that the application of the new economic approach and its mechanism in the economy in the county and the intensification of production have deeply reformed the content, the style and methods of party work. The party organizations and bodies have become increasingly concerned with problems related to the entire economic management.

University student Angelina Todorova, deputy secretary of the Faculty Bureau of the Dimitrov Komsomol organization of Sofia University "Kliment Okhridski" spoke about the tasks facing the Komsomol organization of the university. She said that work in the Komsomol organization is proceeding in two directions--first--the building of an active Marxist-Leninist position in life and the development of moral virtues and second--the assertion of the active role of the Komsomol-member in the educational process, in the efforts for the improvement of higher education through both the old tested and new forms.

"More than 45 thousand Bulgarian citizens are working and studying in the Soviet Union. The most numerous are the groups of builders--13 thousand, who take part in the construction of a number of raw material and production capacities on the territory of the USSR," said in his statement Mr Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the United BCP Committee--Moscow.

Cultural Section 3 Apr

AU031202 Sofia BTA in English 0910 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Sofia, 3 Apr (BTA)--This morning till noon the section "Science, Culture and Education" of the 12th BCP Congress continues its work. Mr Georgi Yordanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP took the chairmanship of the sitting.

The first to take the floor was Academician Panteley Zarev, vice president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, dwelling on the tasks faced by the social sciences and in particular the Bulgarian studies.

Dwelling on the activity of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, Mr Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the union, emphasized that it maintains bilateral relations with journalist unions and syndicates of forty countries. Especially close and creative are the (relations) with the unions in the socialist states, above all with the Union of Journalists of the USSR.

Mr Petur Dobrev, secretary of the party organisation of the Medical Academy in Sofia, pointed out that the research and development activity of the academy in the period up to 1985 will be based on five coordination programmes on national level, in which most of the developments planned are directly linked with the health care practice.

Mr Todor Ribarov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture, spoke about the political and labour upsurge of the Bulgarian workers prompted by the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, and about the broad response to the jubilee abroad. Mr Ribarov is also secretary general of the National Coordination Commission "100 Years of Bulgaria."

State Bodies Section 3 Apr

AU031316 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Sofia, 3 Apr (BTA)--The section "State Bodies and Mass Organizations" resumed its work this morning under the chairmanship of Mr Krustyu Trichkov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

The first to take the floor was Mr Georgi Stankov, secretary of the county BCP committee in the town of Varna. He dwelt on the management of the social activity of the workers under the (?present conditions).

Mrs Nedyalka Slavova Kostova, chairman of the county committee of the Fatherland Front in the town of Stara Zagora, emphasized the need for improving the quality composition of the active Fatherland Front workers, for raising the authority of the local cells of the organization.

Mr Miladin Staykov Shaterov, chairman of the CC of the Trade Union of Farm and Food Industry Workers, dwelt on the great rights and responsibilities of the trade unions in the fulfillment of a large part of the socialist policy of the party and the state.

Mr Ivan Vrachev, chairman of the Central Council of the Union of Bulgarian Motorists, expressed his attitude to the problems of traffic safety and the preservation of the natural environment from toxic and poisonous matters from exhaust gases.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DELEGATES TO BCP CONGRESS

AU031123 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 3 Apr (BTA)--BCP CC first secretary and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received Mr Henry Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, head of the front delegation to the 12th Congress of the BCP.

During the talks held in a cordial atmosphere, Mr Henry Ruiz said that both the report read by Mr Todor Zhivkov and the business-like atmosphere of the work of the congress had impressed him greatly. He surveyed the situation in Nicaragua and Central America and the hardships caused by the moves of South American imperialism and of the reactionary forces in that country backed by it, aimed at cutting short the development of the revolutionary process in Nicaragua.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed once again the absolute solidarity of the Bulgarian communists with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people for real independence, democracy and social progress.

The state of Bulgaro-Nicaraguan relations was discussed, positive assessment was given to their development and determination of their further promotion was expressed.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, BCP CC first secretary received Mr F. Tsiiba, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Congolese Labour Party, head of the party's delegation to the 12th Congress of the BCP.

Mr F. Tsiiba delivered a message of greetings from Mr Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labour Party and president of the People's Republic of Congo, to Mr Todor Zhivkov, conveying most cordial greetings and wishes for fruitful work of the 12th congress of the Bulgarian communists.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, BCP CC first secretary received Mr (Reuben Kamanga), head of the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia (UNIP), who delivered a personal message from Dr Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of UNIP and president of the Republic of Zambia to Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Mr Reuben Kamanga thanked for the invitation to attend the 12th Congress of the BCP and expressed his excellent impression of the congress' work.

Satisfaction with the successful development of the relations between the BCP and UNIP, between Bulgaria and the Republic of Zambia was expressed at the talks.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev, BCP CC secretary attended the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Zimbabwe Delegate Received

AU022040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] On 2 April Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Sydney Sekeramayi, leader of the Zimbabwe delegation to the 12th BCP Congress, who handed him a personal message from Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe premier. Comrade Sydney Sekeramayi pointed out that the congress business activity has made a very strong impression on the delegation's members.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed the satisfaction of the Bulgarian communists with the presence of the Zimbabwe delegation at the 12th BCP Congress. This delegation, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out, represents the country's patriotic and progressive forces of the country, and this will facilitate the further strengthening of relations between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe.

Ethiopian Delegate Received

AU022044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] On 2 April, Comrade Todor Zhivkov received (Bomx Baye) leader of the delegation of the commission on founding the Ethiopian Party of the Working People to the 12th BCP Congress, who handed him a message from Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council. Comrade (Baye) voiced a high evaluation of the congress work, and pointed out that it is an inspiring example for Ethiopian revolutionaries. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed the solidarity of the Bulgarian communists with the Ethiopian revolution, and confirmed the BCP readiness to further work for expanding friendly relations with the commission on founding the Ethiopian Party of the Working People.

SOFIA PUBLIC MEETS DELEGATES TO BCP CONGRESS

AU031045 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 3 Apr (BTA)--Meetings of the Sofia public with foreign delegations to the 12th BCP Congress have been held in several places in the Bulgarian capital.

Mr (Jivaldo Pereira de Siqueira), member of the political commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil, emphasized in his greetings speech that the 12th BCP congress categorically confirms that real socialism and proletarian internationalism are indivisible. He also said that the congress is a telling proof of Bulgaria's integrity with the socialist society, of the constantly consolidating Bulgaro-Soviet friendship. He stated: "All this is the target of the assaults of the world reaction and at the same time is a solid basis for all who fight for peace and social progress and oppose the attacks of the international reaction".

Mr (Richard Andriamjato), national chairman of the Independence Congress Party of Madagascar, emphasized that the achievements of the Bulgarian people under the active, brave and consistent leadership of the communist party, are a telling proof of the contribution of the socialist system in the improvement of the workers' living standards. He pointed out that the ACFM party will be inspired by Bulgaria's experience to be able to overcome the difficulties in its future development more easily.

Mr (Eduardo Viera), member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of Uruguay, emphasized that in order to get over its own crisis, imperialism, first of all the North American imperialism, is trying to attack the world revolutionary process and the national liberation movement of peoples by fanning up the danger of war. This is why now it is more than necessary that the peace proposals made by Mr Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress are translated into life. Mr Viera said: "Today there is no more important task than that of averting a nuclear disaster." He pointed out that these proposals are of enormous importance also for the peoples of Latin America, because the struggle for peace is organically linked with the struggle for democracy, against fascism, for economic and political independence of the countries of the American Continent.

Mr (Jacques Vipagues), member of the Politburo and national secretary of the Belgian Communist Party, expressed his strong impression with the fact that great prominence is given at the congress to the measures for combining the further development of the economy and the better management of the social mechanism with the specific satisfying of the people's needs.

He also attached importance to the constructive proposals made by Mr Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, which aim at stopping the arms race and doing away with the hotbeds of tension.

Mr Unison Whiteman, member of the Politburo of the new Jewel movement--Grenada, drew the attention of the grave economic crisis in the capitalist world, which is increasing still further the unemployment rate among the working class and has an almost disastrous effect on Grenada's development too. He pointed out that imperialism is using the crisis as a pretext for fanning up a military hysteria and for justifying the enormous military expenditure enabling the giant military and industrial complexes to make greater profits.

Mr (Alfredo Abarca), member of the political commission of the Peruvian Communist Party, emphasized: "The stable social, political and ideological unity achieved in Bulgaria shows the historical vitality of the Leninist ideological nature of the April plenum of the CC of the BCP held 25 years ago.

Mr Abarca said that U.S. imperialism and the internal reaction in Peru resort to all possible means to deprive the Peruvian people of the democratic and progressive gains they have won in the 1968-1975 period.

Mr (Carlos Bau), member of the Central Committee of the Chilean Party-Movement for United People's Action-Workers'-Peasant [as received], emphasized that Bulgaria has achieved successes in the building of the developed socialism and is playing an important role in defending detente in the world, and is making her great contribution with her solidarity with the peoples fighting for freedom, democracy, progress and peace.

In his greetings message he dwelt on the struggle of the Chilean patriots against Pinochet's dictatorship, whose main weapons are terror, torture, yielding the country's biggest wealth to the hands of the finance magnates and the foreign monopolies. Mr Bau emphasized: "Now our party, together with the other forces of the national movement, is fighting to improve its organisation and to intensify the struggle of the masses as the only guarantee for a victory."

PREPARATIONS FOR 16TH CPCZ CONGRESS REPORTED

Chnoupek on Foreign Policy

AU022110 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Mar 81 p 6

[Article by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of foreign affairs: "The Path of the CSSR's Foreign Policy from the 15th to the 16th CPCZ Congress"]

[Text] One gets so easily used to peace. It is far less easy to get used to the problems of preserving it. One easily gets used to democracy, humanity, and truly socialist certainties. It is more difficult to get used to the task of constantly consolidating them and of taking care of the conditions for their existence--and, we must add, this applies both to internal and external conditions.

Of course, we get used to certainties. We are pleased by them. This is a good thing. However, care for these certainties tolerates no interruption, knows no respite, and even less stagnation.

This is the way we look on our times, which we are now reviewing. In truth, how did we care for the external ensurance of our aims and of the needs of our times? For the creation, as we say, of the best possible conditions for our people's peaceful and satisfied life?

The answer lies in the balance of tasks as formulated by the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress for this sphere and fulfilled in the class clash between the forces of socialism and progress and the forces of imperialism, a clash in which the worldwide correlation of forces continued to develop in favor of a further growth of our strength, activity and authority, and which resulted in a further narrowing of the sphere of imperialist domination. This has enabled us, the socialist countries, and particularly the Soviet Union, to develop peace efforts aimed at consolidating the policy of detente.

All this was also reflected in such historically invaluable realities as the possibility of entering, after the apocalypse of World War II, the fourth decade of peaceful life, and of feeling, after the cold war era, the all around beneficial effects of the policy of international detente, this modern synonym of the Leninist policy of peaceful co-existence.

Under these conditions--consistently following the Leninist principles worked out by the CPCZ and under the daily care of top party bodies and the government--our international position, to quote Comrade Gustav Husak, "consolidated further and our foreign policy achieved, in coordination with friends and allies, a number of positive results." With all our might we ensured favorable conditions for building the advanced socialist society for the benefit of our people. The party's line--aimed at fulfilling the peace program of the countries of real socialism and at a consistently class approach to all phenomena of international life--was proved correct.

Today our foreign policy relies on this reliable foundation of assets. These include, in the first place, the successes achieved in consolidating the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, and their friendship, brotherhood and alliance. Second, they include the results following from the principled support of the national liberation movement and the expansion of cooperation with the liberated countries. They also include the assets accumulated during the systematic pushing-through of the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations with states having different social systems. These assets also include the victory achieved in the resolute campaign against the aggressive forces of imperialism, particularly those that account for the fluctuations, sudden reversals, shocks and, finally, complications of the present situation in the world.

Those assets created are offering us vast opportunities for fully joining in the new and broad Soviet peace offensive, the foundations of which have been laid by the highly constructive initiatives submitted from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev--this clearcut answer to the most topical questions of the present, aimed at normalizing the international atmosphere and establishing, through the CPSU Congress realistic approach, what is in the final consequences a completely new international situation for further positively developing and perfecting the policy of detente.

That is also why we not only sincerely welcome and unreservedly support this historically significant document which represents--by its theoretical and political weight--a development of creative Marxism-Leninism in the current practice of further comprehensively developing, internally and externally, the socialist society; we also regard it as a vital part of our own foreign policy, too.

This particularly applies to the ideas voiced during the deliberations of Soviet Communists on building a new, socialist world and on unprecedented just relations among states based on equal rights, as the result of a principled unity of opinions and a lasting mutual functioning of our Communist Parties. With a feeling of justified pride we declare that our Communist Party and our foreign policy have made a corresponding contribution toward strengthening this process, which in the last 5 years led to a further comprehensive consolidating of friendship, cooperation, alliance and cohesion of the socialist countries, and toward ensuring the firmness of all its links. This was reflected in the achievement of a higher development level of bilateral relations with the socialist countries, particularly in relations between the CSSR and USSR which, thanks to the closest collaboration of the CPCZ and CPSU and of Comrades G. Husak and L.I. Brezhnev personally, achieved in the period defined by the 15th and 16th CPCZ Congresses an unparalleled quantitative and qualitative level. All these contributions of ours to the growth of unity and cohesion of the countries of real socialism were also reflected in the line of multilateral cooperation. This applies to implementation of the conclusions reached both by the sessions of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee and Foreign Affairs Committee Ministers, and by the sessions of top CEMA bodies. Yes, the past period has even more intensified our conviction that it was only in such a reliable union as that represented by the countries of real socialism, and only backed by their collective strength and authority, that we were able to productively participate in the unique feat of building socialism, while lastingly regarding its achievements as the common concern of the defense of all socialist countries.

Here in Czechoslovakia, a peace-loving socialist country situated directly on the class geographic border between two differing worlds, and lastingly and extremely interested in the uninterrupted dynamic development of the policy of detente, we have particularly welcomed the spirit of all new Soviet initiatives, which are aimed at the need for practically preserving and developing all the positive things that were achieved with such difficulty in Helsinki and after. We stressed this task to the Western partners, always and everywhere, in negotiations on all levels. And we are doubtly stressing the imperative need to continue this beneficial process now, pointing out that it is only thanks to this process, and thanks to the general recognition of the realities created as a consequence of World War II and the following period, that we have been able to jointly solve, both East and West, and to successfully resolve what is seemingly unsolvable. This also includes such a sharply edged matter as the recognition of borders in central Europe after 1945, and--as a consequence of this--a matter of particular importance for us; namely, the normalization of relations with the neighboring states in this area, for instance the FRG. The successful visit of the head of our state to the FRG in April 1978 and the "Joint Declaration" signed there by G. Husak and H. Schmidt, represent the foundations of both beneficially developing bilateral cooperation, and the stabilization and deepening of the detente policy not only in this region, but also throughout the continent.

Similarly, it was only under conditions of detente that it was possible to normalize our relations and develop peaceful cooperation with Austria and with other European capitalist states, with which our mutual contacts in the preceding years, including the period prior to 1938, were either very poor or did not exist at all. A full normalization of relations has not been achieved--and not through our fault--only with the United States, which is still holding our gold treasure stolen by the Nazis. Since we are still willing to discuss this problem, we expect greater realism from the new U.S. Government in this respect than that shown by the preceding governments.

Consistently proceeding from our lasting efforts for peace, this basic nonvariable of Czechoslovak foreign policy, we also fully support the new Soviet initiative for reviving and expanding the dialogue and further developing the well-proven practice of all forms of bilateral and multilateral international contacts, consultations and meetings on all levels, including summits. Our experiences in implementing this method are of the best, and we intend to continue actively in the same vein.

We regard the comprehensive set of Soviet initiatives for solving a broad circle of problems as the most suitable subject now offered for setting such a dialogue into motion. These initiatives envisage measures of both a political and military nature, encompass various arms systems and armed forces, and concern situations in various parts of the world. This is all the more true since we are deeply convinced that the very discussion of any of these initiatives, and their implementation even more so, would in itself represent a considerable contribution to the solution of these problems.

This is also how we regard the problem of nuclear missiles in Europe. We have always maintained the opinion--within the Warsaw Pact, the UN, as well as in bilateral negotiations-- that this matter must be solved not by some kind of parallel "bringing up to authorized TOE strength along with negotiations," as proposed by the NATO pact leadership, but by an opposite parallel measure, meaning slowing down such armament and starting negotiations on these matters. This stand of ours, which is the common stand of all fraternal socialist countries, has now been confirmed and enriched by the new Soviet proposal on the immediate declaration of a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles of the NATO countries and USSR in Europe, including the forward-placed U.S. nuclear means in this area.

We naturally regard as a no less significant aspect of the mentioned Soviet proposal also the quite justified demand that the two sides halt all preparations for producing the appropriate complementary means, including the American Pershing II type missiles and the flat-trajectory, ground-launched strategic missiles. The significance of this USSR initiative for ensuring peace and security in Europe is undoubted. Its acceptance would substantially improve the atmosphere on the continent, including the central part which would, in the opposite case, in case of a deployment of new missiles and the further improvement of their quality, not only become a potential flight zone, but also an easily accessible target.

We regard as a further significant initiative, concerning security in Europe, the Soviet proposal on strengthening measures for consolidating trust in the military sphere, measures following from the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference and affecting the territories of European states, including the USSR's western areas. In this, we proceed from the opinion that such a significant Soviet proposal as that on expanding the area for which these measures are valid to include the entire European part of the Soviet Union cannot be a unilateral act, and that the Western statesmen will react to this significant step in an appropriate manner. That means that they, too, will expand the area which these measures concern. The measures of trust are not, and cannot be a privileged matter; they concern all signatories of the Final Act. All the more so, since--apart from the European states--the transoceanic states are also participating in co-creating the equilibrium of military forces in Europe.

That is why they, too, must share, to the same extent, in expanding these measures. In this connection we particularly emphasize the fact that it is this new Soviet proposal which established a realistic base for achieving, at the current Madrid meeting, a mutually acceptable agreement to reach a decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Yes! Explicitly on disarmament! This is how we in Czechoslovakia see the matter, and this is also how we are helping to push it through in actual diplomatic practice. In fact, this is a most important matter, concerning an all-European meeting where one would at last achieve the so greatly longed-for progress in the search for ways out of the current vicious circle on military detente and disarmament. Moreover, the adoption of a decision in Madrid on convening such a conference would be of primary significance both for the positive conclusion of this forum and for continuing the process of detente, inseparably connected in all minds with Helsinki.

In our opinion, such positive steps would also be positively reflected in all the negotiations on military detente and disarmament in which we are taking part. This applies both to the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe, to the Geneva disarmament committee and talks on UN premises. That is why we intend to support the new Soviet proposals, exerting yet more effort and making use of all our experience, including that acquired in 1979 at the 34th UN General Assembly, when our draft resolution "Declaration on International Cooperation for Achieving the Aims of Disarmament" was accepted by an absolute majority of 116 member countries. The basic idea of this document proceeds from deeply and objectively weighing the experience of many years and from the knowledge acquired in the practice of disarmament negotiations, both of which have been generalized as a code of international-political principles which the states should follow in the interests of a purposeful, constructive, effective and constant cooperation on disarmament.

In balancing our relations with countries liberated from colonial oppression, we can say that the CSSR has continued to consistently pursue its already traditional policy of friendship, and to strengthen mutually advantageous cooperation in the last 5 years. We are backing all the Asian, African and Latin American countries and national liberation movements which are leading a just fight for national independence, social freedom and progress, and against imperialism and neocolonialism. This primarily applies to those young independent states--like Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Afghanistan and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen--which have chosen the path of socialist development. In our contacts with the countries of these areas, a significant place was also held by the states of the Steadfastness Front--by Syria, Algeria, Libya, as well as by other Arab countries with an anti-imperialist orientation. We fully support the new Soviet proposal to solve the problems of the Middle East comprehensively, collectively and on just foundations, for instance within the framework of a specially convened international conference.

Our contacts with peace-loving India are successfully developing. Its role in international relations is constantly growing, as is manifested particularly in its constructive contribution to the peaceful solution of problems on the Asian Continent. The best prerequisite for establishing a favorable atmosphere, which would make it possible to discuss vitally important questions in this sphere, is presented by L.I. Brezhnev's proposal on ensuring peace and security in the Persian Gulf, which has now been complemented by the possibility of discussing these problems in the context of the international aspects of matters concerning Afghanistan. We also back the realization of concrete talks on measures of trust in the Far East, and the further new Soviet initiatives.

This assessment of Czechoslovakia's foreign-political activity between our party congresses may be concluded by stating that Czechoslovak foreign policy has done everything so that our country unwaveringly stands at the side of the fraternal socialist countries in the front lines of peaceful and progressive forces.

One may also justly declare that today Czechoslovakia enjoys greater authority than at any time in the past, and that it is being sought as a firm and reliable partner.

Thus it can be said that Czechoslovak foreign policy has consistently implemented the line of the 15th CPCZ Congress, and is now fully prepared to undertake the further and no less exacting tasks which will be set at the 16th CPCZ Congress--tasks which will designate the most prominent place to the fight for world peace and for detente and disarmament as the most favorable external conditions for building the advanced socialist society in our fatherland.

Review of Achievements

LD022350 Prague CTK in English 1505 GMT 2 Apr 81

[By Pavel Pimper]

[Text] Prague, 2 Apr (CTK)--Preparations for the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, opening here on April 6, have demonstrated again the moral-political unity of the party and the people.

In the pre-congress campaign 1.5 million Czechoslovak communists assessed at membership meetings, district and regional conferences, and at the Congress of the Communist Party of Slovakia in March the period since the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, as an important stage in building an advanced socialist society.

A program of more dynamic economic and social development was launched by the party's 14th Congress in 1971. After its targets had been successfully fulfilled the 15th Congress further elaborated in 1976 the program of construction of an advanced socialist society, a general line of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia based on scientific principles and ensuing from the innermost needs and desires of the Czechoslovak people.

The balance-sheet of the period since the 15th congress was drawn at workers' and public meetings attended also by broad masses of non-members of the party--members of social organizations associated in the National Front as well as members of Czechoslovakia's four other political parties.

As Czechoslovakia's economic potential was growing the socialist production relations intensified, material and cultural standards improved and social certainties of all of its more than fifteen million inhabitants strengthened.

Evidence of this e.g. a 23-per cent rise of monetary incomes and a 21-per cent increase in goods marketing. Average per capita annual meat production reached one of the highest levels in the world--85 kilograms.

Last year every Czechoslovak citizen received from the state, in the form of free services [?sovial], health and education, and in social security benefits an amount exceeding three times the average monthly wage. At the same time, the average monthly wage rose by 15 per cent in comparison with 1975, and is 2,642 crowns in the socialist sector of the national economy. Almost 33 billion crowns were spent in all forms of social assistance to families with children in Czechoslovakia last year, as compared with 20 billion in 1970.

In the 7th Five-Year Plan period (1981-85) Czechoslovakia's national income is to increase by 14-16 per cent, with 90-95 per cent of the rise to be accounted for by social productivity of labour. Annual average savings of at least 2 per cent in fuels and energy and 4.5-5 per cent in metals will be necessary to achieve this goal.

AFP: LEONID BREZHNEV TO ATTEND CPCZ CONGRESS

NC031047 Paris AFP in English 1037 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 3 Apr (AFP)--Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev will attend the Czechoslovak Communist Party's 16th Congress starting here on Monday, reliable sources said.

Observers said the Soviet leader would use the opportunity to have an informal summit meeting with other Warsaw Pact heads--Erich Honecker of East Germany, Janos Kadar of Hungary and Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia--to discuss Poland in particular. The presence of Polish party First Secretary Stanislaw Kania was still uncertain, the sources said, while the Bulgarian and Romanian leaders, Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, would not be there.

Mr Brezhnev did not attend the last Czechoslovak congress in 1976 and observers said that as well as discussing Poland he might want to honour his now faithful ally with his presence.

RUDE PRAVO ON POLISH SOLIDARITY DEVELOPMENTS

'Factional Activity'

AU021012 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Mar 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky-Pavol Minarik Warsaw dispatch: "Warsaw Questionmarks"]

[Text] On Monday morning, 5 hours after the end of the 9th PZPR Central Committee session, we went to visit the builders in the eastern part of Warsaw, where a new housing settlement is growing. Surely the best commentary on the results of such a significant session could be provided particularly by workers.

As soon as we started our talk with them, we were not told as expected about the party Central Committee session, but about the starvation threatening the country because of constant strikes. We recalled the words of H. Kisiel, deputy premier of the Polish People's Republic [PPR]: "The 4-hour strike on Friday alone represented a loss of 4.2 billion zlotys in commodities, and how many days have been spent in strikes since last August! The production figures have been dropping month for month since last September. A further 10.7 percent drop was registered during the 2 months of this year (compared with the same period last year). At the same time average meat procurement has dropped 9-12 percent, and that of milk even 20 percent, compared with last year." The decline in social production during these 7 months is the largest since the end of World War II!

The deputy premier's statement has made the people realize that the Polish economy has been going from bad to worse since September, ever since "Solidarity's" emergence. The Warsaw workers showed us the coupons that had just been printed for meat and sugar, and said that they were not at all sure that they would get anything for them. Where have we landed, one of them asked; 36 years after the end of the war, and we are almost starving. How long are we supposed to hold out, with half-empty stomachs?

It was a sad talk. They had been looking forward to this Central Committee session with hope, they said, but the results do not satisfy them. "Surely we cannot feed on compromises." The group foreman complained. Someone else added that surely a new law on trade unions is not needed, for it would be sufficient for the Sejm, the parliament, to simply forbid the strikes--particularly since our economy is at the end of its tether. Surely order should at last reign in this country!

At the very time we were having this talk, a number of regional "Solidarity" organizations were preparing for a general strike, regardless of the results of negotiations between the PPR government delegation and that of "Solidarity." They had already assembled food stores, sleeping bags and gasoline...in some places they had even filled sacks with sand. Simultaneously the telephone, radio and other communications between the plants were being checked, as were the law and order units; patrols were being set up in front of every headquarters of the regional organization, where the leadership had "dug itself in" during these past few days behind the backs of plant workers.

Long, long lines of cars stood in front of gasoline stations in the cities; mothers and women lined up in front of food stores from early in the morning; and "Solidarity" leader L. Walesa appealed to local organizations not to buy up foodstuffs...and in the middle of all this young "Solidarity" toughs on Warsaw's street corners were handing out written instructions, entitled "Strike Principles." Other newspaper "vendors" belonging to the same organization were distributing a so-called open letter by St. Bratkowski, chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists [ZPPT] and also a member of the congress commission, whom the 9th PZPR Central Committee session sharply condemned for his factional activities in the party.

On Monday nothing indicated that the stormy waters were calming. In case an ebb occurred, a group of farmers occupying the premises of the Bydgoszcz ZSL headquarters stood in reserve, in a state of alert, and prepared for action.

In the same way certain groups of university students stood at alert, on instructions stated in the leaflet mentioned above: Should Solidarity's demands not be fulfilled by 1500 on 30 March, the general strike would start with the morning shift. At the same time KOR emissaries accomplished "solid" work among the students, appealing for "resistance against the results of the party's 9th Central Committee Plenum." One of the professors, who was afraid to tell us his name in order not to get into conflict with the student organization calling itself "independent," told us that the atmosphere reigning today in all university-level schools is such that quite a few young people do not properly know why they should strike at all. Unthinkingly they listen to their bosses' instructions. "To tell you the truth, actually I have no reason for striking," a girl student confided in us, "but I must subordinate myself to the majority, because I cannot do anything against it."

It was a peculiar Monday. L. Walesa told a lady reporter of the TRYBUNA LUDU: "We are faced by a Monday of great hopes. On their fulfillment depends whether we will be able to say, once and for all, that a Pole can come to terms with another Pole--which I have never doubted." He said this after his audience with Primate Wyszynski, which he called "instructive." He said this at the very time St. Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the party's Central Committee, was declaring from the rostrum of the 9th PZPR Central Committee session: "A line of adversaries of socialism has spread throughout our country; it is represented by a part of Solidarity's leadership and aims at taking over state power."

Thus it does not seem as though every Pole could come to terms with every other Pole. Who is to believe Walesa's words cited in TRYBUNA LUDU, according to which "Solidarity" merely wants to be a trade union organization and does not want to replace state bodies? Obviously it has been talking in this vein for months--whereas the very opposite is true. Our partners in conversation, the building workers, know this well. They believe that even if Walesa would revoke on Monday evening the strike proclaimed for Tuesday, he would give nobody a guarantee that sooner or later one would not strike again.

The PZPR Central Committee Plenum showed that there are members among the party's ranks who had succumbed to factional activity, who are introducing revisionist opinions and attitudes into the party, and who have found a common language with "Solidarity's" extremist wing. They are people who, as was said at the PZPR Central Committee session, are introducing ideological and political chaos into party ranks. This reflects the exacting and difficult ideological struggle, which the Polish Communist Party must wage for the purity of its ranks.

Tension 'Adjourned'

AU021402 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky-Pavol Minarik Warsaw dispatch: "The Tension Has Been Only 'Adjourned'"]

[Text] "It only seems that things have calmed down," the people with whom we talked on Tuesday in certain plants and building sites said.

And nobody is denying that the hotbeds of tension might again flare up. This also transpires from L. Walesa's statement at his press conference: namely, that "he is just satisfied 75 percent" and that the general strike has not been "warded off" but "adjourned."

Walesa further told the journalists that not all of Solidarity's demands had been accepted by the government; among those that had not been was the registration of the trade union organization of individual private farmers. Walesa added that the adopted compromise solutions are incomplete and not everybody will be allegedly satisfied. At the same time he "taught the government a lesson": He lectured it that, in case of a conflict, it should come faster to the roundtable with "solidarity," because "as long as it does not learn to do this, things will remain as they have been up to now."

The tone of the Gdansk boss makes it obvious that there is a long way to go to reach "understanding" between "Solidarity" and the government. Thus all the greater expectations were set in the Tuesday session of "Solidarity's" National Consultative Commission in Gdansk, which was to have decided with final validity on whether the general strike would take place. It is said that differing opinions clashed there--those of the so-called "moderates" and of the "radicals." Again the "advisers" there included Kuron and Michnik, bosses of the illegal KOR organization...

On 31 March in the morning, the Polish citizens read in their newspapers the concluding word of St. Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at the party's Central Committee Ninth Plenum. It is impossible to overcome the crisis if we fail to halt the dangerous tendencies toward changing the new "Solidarity" trade unions into a destructive political force, St. Kania stressed.

One can convince oneself of the destructive force of "Solidarity's" various components every day. For instance, the recently published bulletin of the Masovia "Solidarity"--NEZALEZNOSC--which is being disseminated like a mass publication among Warsaw citizens, is evoking distrust in the Monday agreement on the closing of the Bydgoszcz case that had been reached between the "Solidarity" delegation and the government. The commentary is entitled: "We Will Not Let Ourselves Be Swindled!" At the same time the bulletin informs its readers that "Solidarity" had provoked a strike in the printing works of Dom Słowa Polskiego, because it allegedly wants to "print only the truth," that is, the truth of people from Walesa's organization. And thus, on Tuesday morning, Warsaw was told why it was that the special editions of TRYBUNA LUDU, SZTANDART MŁODYCH and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI did not come out on Saturday, 28 March; and why it was that the express WIECZORNY came out with only half the number of its usual copies, and so forth. It was even announced that, in case of a general strike, ZYCIE WARSZAWY would not come out. And underneath was an article entitled "The West Wants To Help Us"....

Likewise, nothing at the Warsaw University indicates that the waters of social life are calming down. The walls are plastered by various provocative posters and slogans. "Should There Be a General Strike, We, Too, Will Strike," we read. Nearby hangs J. Kuron's picture.

In front of the headquarters of Masovia's "Solidarity"--these days its staff has "dug itself in" in the Ursus tractor plant--things are busy. One Western television crew takes the place of another. "Documentary films on the mood in Warsaw" are being made, and lads with white-and-red arm bands and "Solidarity" emblems on their breasts are posing there. The walls are full of leaflets and posters: "Release Leszek Moczulski!"

That day the bourgeois journalists in Gdansk also had a heyday. They filmed various fighters. It is hard to say whether they hit the target, because on Monday evening L. Walesa confided to a press conference that "there exist people for fighting, and others, who are weaker, for normal activity." And, to his joy, the "people for fighting" prevail in "Solidarity's" leadership--people who have staked everything on one card and who are at any time ready to go over to a confrontation with the government.

Everything indicates that they are prepared for this: Apart from other things, their storerooms are full of foodstuffs which the market lacks; their units with white-and-red armbands are on constant combat alert. They can go into attack at a moment's notice. Time and again Walesa himself has confessed to journalists that he is prepared to take over power in Poland.

Whether somebody wants it or not, the political and ideological confrontation proceeds logically. In his concluding address at the Sunday session of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania stated: "We are duty bound to do everything by our own effort to solve all conflicts and to ward off the danger threatening our country. This is our great commitment; it is the order of the day. This can be done only on the condition that the entire party closes its ranks, grasps this danger, and acts against all things threatening and creating tension, against everything that disrupts our socialist state."

All honest people in Poland, all true patriots agree with this. It would be a dangerous illusion to believe that after one "Bydgoszcz" there cannot emerge another, or that the antisocialist forces in "Solidarity"--drunk with power and the awareness that they are forming the "political counterbalance to the party and the government"--will reconcile themselves with what has been achieved and will obediently go over to positions of a purely trade-union activity.

RADIO SCORES SOLIDARITY ANTISOCIALIST ACTIVITIES

Moscow PRAVDA on KOR

LD021522 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Under the headline, "An Antisocialist Gathering," the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA today reports about a recent gathering at Warsaw University. The article states that at the end of March a so-called scientific meeting was held at Warsaw University on the initiative of the counterrevolutionary organization, KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. The meeting discussed the alleged harm done by Marxism in the development of intellectual life in Poland.

The tone and direction of the debate was set by leaders of the so-called Political and Social Self-Defense Committee [title as heard], Adam Michnik, Seweryn Blumsztajn, Jan Lipski, and Zbigniew Bujak, leader of the Warsaw organization of Walesa's trade unions, and the like. Starting off with the well-known events of March 1968 in Poland and covering things in a pseudoscientific haze the speakers attempted to prove that these events and their consequences showed the failure of Marxist theory and its lack of prospects for Poland. A certain (Krawiecki), who also presented himself as a scientist, went so far as to say that Fascism stands higher than Marxism in its moral aspects. This statement alone is sufficient to show how great is the decay of this so-called ideologist.

The report says that it would, of course, be easy to regard this scientific conference simply as a gathering of opposition figures acting from anti-Marxist positions. Meanwhile, its organizers make up one of those clubs of which there has been so great a flourishing in Poland at the present time and whose members present themselves as intellectual innovators. From the stage of the university department a real political act of subversion was undertaken, for at this gathering there was talk of how to use the present difficult time in the country to attack the PZPR and Poland from antisocialist positions.

Zbigniew Bujak, leader of the Warsaw organization of Walesa's trade unions, stated that antisocialist forces suffered a defeat in March 1968 because they allegedly did not have the support of the working class. It is only now that the situation has changed since the Social Self-Defense Committee is carrying out propaganda work among the working class. He said that he himself trained for 4 years under Kuron and that the so-called Political and Social Self-Defense Committee began to set up an anti-socialist aktiv among the workers several years ago.

Michnik and Krawiecki made outrageous attacks on the socialist system in Poland. They stated that socialism in Poland was a fraud. They alleged that the discussion about socialism in Poland had finished and the people were striving to set up a national democratic system.

As a whole the entire so-called scientific session at Warsaw University was characterized by its malicious anti-Soviet and antisocialist orientation. It is being noted in Warsaw that no sort of ideological rebuff to those opposition figures who spoke at the session was shown by Warsaw party organizations.

The organizers of the meeting at Warsaw University were trying to prove that socialism was not advantageous for Poland. They said that the only force able to lead the country was not the PZPR but counterrevolutionaries from KOR.

Some people in Poland still have doubts about the existence of antisocialist forces. However, is it necessary to have more evidence about this than was provided by the meeting at Warsaw University, asks the article in the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA in conclusion.

Rulewski's Injury as Pretext

LD022146 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1955 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The world press still writes about the Bydgoszcz events after which the Walesa trade unions further aggravated the tension in the country. In this connection the name of Jan Rulewski, who was allegedly injured in the course of the intervention of Polish security against members of Solidarity who illegally occupied the building of the voivodship People's Council, appears ever more frequently. Rulewski would now like to adopt the role of some sort of martyr and he has used his injury as a pretext for unleashing a campaign of slander against the security and state bodies.

Already in the course of the investigation of the Bydgoszcz events some unclear points have arisen around the injury of the three people. The affair surrounding Jan Rulewski is especially complicated. At the time, he was involved in a serious traffic accident during which one person was killed. The Polish press today points out in this connection that Solidarity prevented the investigation of the traffic accident in which Rulewski was involved and intentionally concealed the circumstances of his injury. Rulewski, naturally, refuses to clarify the case because, as it appears from a number of reports, he is involved elsewhere. He is one of the main organizers of the mounting demands which have the character of an ultimatum. The recently concluded compromise agreements are not enough for him. In the power struggle, which becomes ever more apparent in the Solidarity leadership, he wants to gain the spurs of a resolute and uncompromising leader.

'Enemy of Socialism'

LD030834 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0300 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] In the past few days, certain circumstances surrounding Jan Rulewski--whose alleged injuries by the Polish Militia at Bydgoszcz were used as a pretext for Walesa's trade unions to unleash an unbridled slander campaign against the Polish security forces, officials of the PZPR and state bodies and of escalating social tension in the country--have come to light. Rulewski, who from the very beginning of his activities in Walesa's trade unions has been behaving as a staunch enemy of socialism, served a sentence in 1965 for attempting to cross the border illegally. He comes from a family which, in the years of Hitler's occupation, was included by the Fascists in the category of Volksdeutsche [ethnic Germans]. Rulewski's father was in the Fascist Army and fought on the Soviet-German front.

Before the events in Bydgoszcz, Rulewski in his car had knocked down a 33-year-old pedestrian, and the pedestrian died as a result of the injuries he sustained. Walesa's trade unions prevented all investigations into the road accident.

The alleged signs of beating used as evidence during the investigation of the Bydgoszcz events were caused precisely during the road accident which was being deliberately concealed.

SOLIDARITY CONTINUES PRESSURE AGAINST GOVERNMENT

Tension as Blackmail

LD021306 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Poland: The 2-day session of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Walesa's trade unions ended last night in Gdansk. The session discussed the compromise agreement concluded with the government on Monday. The results of the deliberations bear out that the leadership of Walesa's trade unions is continuing to step up its ultimatums and political demands. According to a statement issued by the KKP, a new list of problems to be discussed with the government has been drafted. The list includes the main conflict questions. The leaders of Walesa's trade unions consider the agreement concluded with the government to be "insufficient" and see it as a preliminary one. The KKP has advised its working groups to draft, within 7 days, a detailed plan of action for further talks with the government.

The disagreements within Walesa's trade unions are evidence by the resignation of their press spokesman, Karol Modzelewski, who stated that while he supports the agreement concluded between Walesa's trade unions and the government he thinks that the situation in Walesa's trade unions is difficult. He said that he experienced personal disagreements with members of the KKP.

Another leader of Walesa's trade unions, Andrzej Gwiazda, also offered his resignation but the participants in the session did not accept it. At the KKP session Anna Walentynowicz was removed from her post in the leadership of Walesa's trade unions in Gdansk.

On Wednesday night Polish television broadcast an interview with Zbigniew Bujak, the chairman of Walesa's trade unions in the Mazowsze region, who described the negotiations with the government as a dubious step forward and said that the results of the agreement were "very meager" from the viewpoint of Walesa's trade unions.

It is clear, therefore, that despite a number of concessions on the government's part, the leaders of Walesa's trade unions are getting ready to further increase tension in the country. They have kept the strike alert in Bydgoszcz voivodship in operation, they continue to stir up local conflicts, they are spreading posters and slogans with anti-socialist contents, and they are ready to step up the pressure and present the government with further demands. This all goes to show that the creation of tension is their permanent method of blackmailing the government.

The next session of the so-called KKP of Walesa's trade unions is to take place in Gdansk as early as tomorrow.

Forced Publication

LD030856 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] The first issue of the magazine SOLIDARITY, a regular publication of Walesa's trade unions, came out in Warsaw yesterday. The weekly which the organization had forced the Polish Government to give its consent to will have a circulation of 500,000 copies. The editor is Tadeusz Mazowiecki, an expert from church circles, who is also editor in chief of the Catholic weekly WIEZ and who offered his services to Walesa's trade unions as far back as last August.

The publication of its own press is one of the political demands of Walesa's trade unions which the Polish Government has accepted.

WEST'S PRESSURE INCREASES POLISH TENSIONS

Polish Crisis Inflamed

LD021724 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Last Monday's compromise between the Polish Government and the Walesa trade union averted the threatened general strike, but the problems and tension remain. This is due to extremist forces in the so-called independent trade unions who come out with new ultimatums and who have laid further political demands on the government. They do not conceal the fact that for them the agreement reached last Monday is only an initial agreement, the beginning of new concessions on the part of the government. At the Gdansk meeting of the so-called Coordinating Committee of Solidarity, voices were heard that the suspension of the strike was a mistake. We have failed to use an excellent opportunity to put through almost everything, said one member, and he added that it will now be difficult for Solidarity to bring about the necessary atmosphere.

We learned all about this necessary atmosphere in Czechoslovakia in 1968, an [words indistinct] that artificially created anticommunist hysteria together with crude attacks on the Soviet Union. The same methods, the same aims: to create a climate necessary for changing the social system. And similarly as in Czechoslovakia many years ago the West is pouring oil onto the flames of political crisis in Poland.

The American newspaper, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, disclosed the NATO countries are applying the long-term tactic of subversion against People's Poland. Solidarity is to be a Trojan horse, and the West also has the economic card in its hand, said the newspaper. Its economic strategy is based on Poland's [word indistinct] on the capitalist states. The West speculates that economic aid will extend Poland's ties with the capitalist countries and that this dependence could be used politically. This is confirmed also by the British paper, the DAILY TELEGRAPH. In a commentary on the situation in Poland the paper welcomed West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's threat to cut economic aid to Poland in the case of any forcible intervention, as the paper put it. The TELEGRAPH considered it to be highly regrettable that London has not yet made a similar statement. In other words, the West warns the Poles not to bring things at home to order themselves; otherwise economic aid will be cut.

This brings grist to the mill of the antisocialist forces who control the so-called independent trade unions in Poland, who manipulate people and create critical situations, and violate the laws with the aim of severing Poland from the family of the socialist countries. And this is desired by NATO circles.

Jagielski-Haig Meeting

LD022318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy premier of the Polish People's Republic, met American Secretary of State, General Haig, in Washington today. The two representatives negotiated additional food and financial help for Poland and the postponement of payments of the Polish debt in the value of \$2.5.

As is known, President Reagan, in a recent telephone conversation with West German chancellor Schmidt, gave as a condition for supplying further help that the Polish Government would not take any steps against antisocialist forces in the country.

In this way Reagan has shown that he acts as if he has a claim to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland.

REAGAN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT PROVES U.S. VIOLENCE

AU021239 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 81 p 7

[Milos Krejci commentary in the column "Note"; "Assassination Attempt Against Reagan"]

[Text] The attempt to assassinate U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which took place in front of the bright lights of television cameras, is proof of the continuing inability or unwillingness of the American ruling class to cope with violence.

Modern U.S. history has witnessed frequent attempts, both successful and unsuccessful, to murder public representatives. The murders of John F. Kennedy, his brother Robert, and Martin Luther King are still vividly remembered. The publicity script on these events was substantially the same. The first reports spoke of isolated, as a rule mentally unbalanced, individuals. Then there appeared hints about a plot, then unmasking and myths--and official silence. For instance, to this very day the assassination of Abraham Lincoln or the background of the murder of John Kennedy have not been completely explained.

The incoming reports on the Reagan assassination attempt are still insufficient to draw conclusions. However, it is a paradox that exactly this president, who is a public advocate of the so-called freedom of uncontrolled wearing of arms and who had "completed" Carter's propaganda on "human rights" by propaganda on the "fight against international terrorism," has himself almost become the victim of terrorism that is so vastly rampant in his own country.

Already the first brief reports about the assassination attempt evoke interesting connections. The attack on the President was accomplished with a pistol bought in Dallas, the place where President Kennedy was murdered. The assassin comes from a family of crude-oil millionaires in Texas, where the rivalry of power groups played a certain role in the plot against Kennedy. Texas and California, the state where Reagan comes from, are states where new powerful groups have been created, whose riches are based on crude oil, natural gas, the ruthless exploitation of national resources, the Air Force, armament industry and the building of military bases in the south and west of the United States.

It is a remarkable fact that the former Pentagon representative and present U.S. Secretary of State, Gen Haig, took over the country's leadership in Vice President Bush's absence. No less interesting is the fact that the state within the state, created by the intelligence services, did not have the assassin in its files, despite its perfect system of accumulated information on U.S. citizens--and despite the fact that he had already been apprehended once with several revolvers in his suitcase in the American city of Nashville when President Carter was visiting there.

Regardless of the connections to be uncovered by the investigation, one thing is incontestable: the fact that the social and political atmosphere in the United States is creating fertile soil for the growth of criminality and terrorism. The shots in front of the Hilton Hotel in Washington have again shown this in a yet sharper light.

[Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 1 April, on page 7, carries a 400-word commentary by Bedrich Zagar in the column "Foreign-Political Note."]

The commentary, entitled "The Threatening Dark Cloud of Violence," points out Reagan's opposition to the "wave of protest" against the free sales of weapons in the United States after John Lennon's assassination; underscores that now he himself has almost become the victim of a son of a U.S. oil millionaire; states that although Reagan is now out of danger, the problem for the top state representatives, as well as ordinary citizens remains; and, after listing the preceding attacks against top U.S. representatives, concludes: "This series of assassination attempts, as well as the thousands of murder victims among the other Americans, are a black spot on the social order in the country which protects by law the 'personal freedom' of everybody wanting to get hold of a weapon to murder another fellow citizen. Is it not an oppressive black cloud of violence over the society? Is it not a grave danger in relations among the people in the United States?"

PIPES REMARKS CALLED 'ANTI-SOVIET HYSTERIA'

LD281020 Prague CTK in English 0803 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Prague, 28 Mar (CETEKA)--Today's RUDE PRAVO said, in a commentary on the White House statement that the views expressed by R. Pipes of the National Security Council are his private opinions and that he had not been authorized to speak on behalf of the government, that there was nothing incidental in his allegations about the "aggressiveness of Moscow", but that they reflect the thinking of the ruling circles.

R. Pipes, former professor of Harvard University and now working on the National Security Council, a body which takes part in the shaping of the foreign and military policies of the United States, also said that nothing remained from detente. He did so at a time when in the same city, the U.S. capital, doctors from the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries met to warn mankind against the danger of the nuclear war. They expressed the conviction that international detente will successfully continue, that the future belongs to it.

When Pipes, who is regarded in the White House as one of the authorities on the USSR, claimed the very opposite, the White House hastened to dissociate itself from his statements, but even the paper WASHINGTON POST remarked that Pipes' views have much in common with what Reagan and Haig had been saying about the "Hand of Moscow", which means, in other words, that his thinking does have a certain official origin, in spite of the hasty denial, RUDE PRAVO said, adding that the words of this prominent member of the administration are an attempt to step up the militarist anti-Soviet hysteria in the U.S.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW DISARMAMENT SYMPOSIUM

AU021203 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 81 p 2

[CTK report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] A delegation of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation, led by Miloslav Hruza, deputy director of the Institute for International Relations, left on Tuesday for Moscow, where it will attend an international scientific symposium devoted to the issues of security and disarmament.

ELECTRONICS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH SRV SIGNED

LD030932 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] A Czechoslovak-Vietnamese agreement on the major trends of cooperation in the sphere of electronics has been signed in Prague. It provides for the participation of Czechoslovak organizations in the vocational training of Vietnamese citizens in electronics and for cooperation with the Vietnamese partners in the development, manufacture and assembly of electronics components.

OPENING OF PRAGUE PALACE OF CULTURE REPORTED

LD021242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Prague's Palace of Culture was ceremoniously inaugurated today in the presence of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the republic.

Also present in the delegation were Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Members Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Václav Hula, Josef Kempný, Josef Korcák and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium Miloslav Hruškovíc and Miloš Jakes; CPCZ Central Committee secretaries Mikuláš Beno, Jan Fojtík, Josef Haman, Josef Havlín and Jindřich Poledník; party Central Committee Secretariat member Marie Kabrhelová; and Chairman of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission, Miroslav Čapka.

Also present at the festive ceremony were departmental heads of the CPCZ Central Committee, members of the Federal and Czech Government, representatives of the Czech National Council and of Prague, and other guests.

At the Palace of Culture the guests were welcomed by Antonín Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of Prague party city committee; Zdeněk Zúška, mayor of Prague; and František Trojacek, central director of the Palace of Culture.

A meeting of the builders and staff of the Palace of Culture was then held in the foyer of the congress hall. It was attended by the builders, technicians, artists and others who contributed to the realization of this grandiose contemporary cultural-social amenity in our capital city.

The meeting was addressed by Antonín Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of Prague city party committee.

SOCIALIST YOUTH UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

LD020342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth met in Prague today. Lubos Lidicky informs us about its proceedings:

The main topic on the agenda was to evaluate the work and study initiatives and social activities of youth in preparing for the 16th party congress. Facts mentioned in the report as well as in the discussion spoke about millions of brigade hours [voluntary work] to help industry and to fulfill the election program and about improvement proposals which in the last year alone brought about savings of 500 million crowns. Savings of fuel and energy as well as collections of tons of waste paper and metals were also mentioned. This can all be summed up as the result of the movement "Young Generation to the 16th Congress" in which most of the basic organizations of the Socialist Union of Youth and Pioneer groups took part. Its aim was to fulfill the given tasks and add something more. Therefore, the Central Committee highly praised those groups and individuals which directed their efforts where society needed them and made an entry about them in the book of working actions of the young generations.

At the end of the meeting, the plenum approved the reports of the Presidium, which evaluated the activities of the youth in honor of the coming congress, and a letter to the deputies of the 16th congress, and gave a delegation of the Socialist Union of Youth and its Pioneer organization the task of greeting the congress on behalf of the young Czechoslovak people and handing to Comrade Gustav Husak the book of working actions with the results on pre-congress work and social activities.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO 12TH BCP CONGRESS

ADU020833 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings address signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker to the 12th BCP Congress:

The SED Central Committee sends cordial and fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the 12th BCP Congress, all communists and the entire Bulgarian people.

Under the proven leadership of the BCP, the workers class and all working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have achieved new, important successes in further conducting the developed socialist society and in continuously increasing the material and cultural living standard of the Bulgarian people in the years since the 11th party congress.

Today the People's Republic of Bulgaria is an internationally respected socialist country with modern industry and efficient agriculture, it is a reputable member of the family of socialist peoples. The Bulgarian communists prove themselves worthy heirs of the great revolutionary work of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov.

The SED and the BCP have always been linked by close bonds of friendship and solidarity. They continue the best traditions of the revolutionary German and Bulgarian workers movement. Our parties are united by loyalty to the victorious doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and to proletarian internationalism, by the firm and unshakable alliance with the party of Lenin, the battle-tested vanguard of the international communist and workers movement.

On the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance the relations between our two parties and states are successfully developing in all fields of social life. The fraternal cooperation and the intensive exchange of experiences strengthen socialism in our countries, foster the understanding of our peoples and at the same time contribute to further consolidating the community of socialist countries. The SED will continue to work purposefully on further universally strengthening the fraternal alliance between our parties and states.

The GDR communists are at the eve of the 10th SED Congress. The congress will decide upon the tasks for further shaping the developed socialist society in our republic and its contribution toward the struggle for peace and social progress. The numerous mass initiatives of the working people in honor of the 10th party congress, in particular, prove that the unity of party and people is stronger than ever.

The inspiring results of the 26th CPSU Congress have caused a vivid and approving response in our country and have given new stimuli to the preparation of the 10th party congress. The 12th BCP congress will, we are convinced of that, adopt important decisions for further shaping the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The SED Central Committee wishes the 12th BCP Congress fruitful work and all members of our fraternal Bulgarian party great successes in implementing the policy adopted by the congress.

FISCHER SUPPORTS GDR-CSSR COMMON BORDER TREATY

DW021815 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1433 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpts from statement by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in support of the law on the treaty concluded in Prague on 3 December 1980 between the GDR and the CSSR on the common state border, at the GDR People's Chamber in Berlin on 2 April--recorded]

[Text] By concluding the treaty the GDR and the CSSR reaffirm the international principle of the invariableness of borders. This is in line with our common socialist peace policy and at the same time in accordance with the spirit and goals of the Helsinki Final Act.

At this point, esteemed deputies, I want to emphasize that the invariableness of borders is of extraordinary importance for the peaceful coexistence of nations and states above all in Europe.

Moreover, the conclusion of these important documents adds another new, extremely significant element to the contractual bases of our states which maintain a really friendly relationship. In accordance with the contents of a socialist alliance the treaty stresses that the common state border is a close tie between the peoples of both states. It is stressed rightly that the border in the decades following the liberation of our countries from fascism in 1945 has come to be a genuine border of peace, fraternal friendship and peaceful cooperation.

Article 1 of the treaty expressly states that the border between both states is formed by the common border which has developed historically and existed at the time this treaty was concluded. The conclusion of the treaty between the GDR and the CSSR reaffirms the irrefutable fact that this state border is as remains for all times to come a border of peace and of fraternal socialist and communist cooperation.

JUSTICE MINISTER SUPPORTS LEGAL AID TREATIES

DWO21820 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1438 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpts from statement by Minister of Justice Hans Joachim Heusinger in support of legal aid treaties concluded between the GDR and the SRV, the GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde Islands as well as the GDR and the Republic of Austria, at the GDR People's Chamber in Berlin on 2 April--recorded]

[Text] The conclusion of these treaties is in line with the foreign policy course pursued by the SED and the Government of the GDR to continuously develop fraternal relations with the socialist states, deepen cooperation of solidarity with the young national states and develop further relations with capitalist states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. By concluding the treaties mentioned we continue the proven practice of creating a stable contractual basis also for relations between states in terms of legal aid. At the same time the treaty system of the GDR is shaped further and completed in the field of international legal proceedings. This is in line with our policy oriented by legal security and legality.

Based on the well-founded interests of the states concerned, the preparatory negotiations on the treaties were conducted on the basis of draft treaties submitted by the GDR. The parties to the treaties unanimously proceeded from the fact that international treaties of this type on the one hand require a high degree of good relations between the states concerned and on the other, also constitute an important instrument for systematically developing friendly relations for the benefit of all.

All agreements are based on the recognized principles of international law, equality, mutual respect for the sovereignty, noninterference and beneficial cooperation. This also applies to the respect for the citizenship [personalhoheit] of the contractual states.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER ON CPSU CONGRESS PROPOSALS

DWO21208 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1114 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text of statement in support of Leonid Brezhnev's proposals at the 26th CPSU Congress, adopted by the 13th Session of the GDR People's Chamber and read by Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber, in Berlin on 2 April 1981--recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] As reported in the newscast, a meeting of the GDR People's Chamber was held today. At the beginning of the meeting the supreme people's representation decided on a statement dealing with the comprehensive peace program of the 26th CPSU Party Congress, which was read by Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber. Listen to the full text of the statement:

[Begin recording] The deputies of the German Democratic Republic's People's Chamber, who in line with the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic advocate peace, understanding among peoples and international cooperation, appreciate the new great peace initiative submitted to the world public by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 26th CPSU Congress.

We, the deputies of the German Democratic Republic's People's Chamber, are of the view that these proposals are realistic and acceptable for all parliaments of the world. They are showing the way toward arms limitation and disarmament so as to spare mankind the threat of a frantic arms race and to replace confrontation by a dialogue on the peaceful solution of all disputes. They are based on the strict application of the principle of equality and equal security of all states.

The proposals are of a comprehensive and global nature, because they take into account all hotbeds of tension in the world. For Europe they are paving the way toward a conference on disarmament and detente so as to banish forever the threats of thermonuclear war. The proposals comprise both the limitation of strategic as well as conventional armament. They include an agreement banning the production of neutron weapons once and for all.

The voice of peace, thoughtfulness and commonsense is raised from Moscow at the very time when aggressive imperialist circles are pursuing a policy of confrontation, striving for military superiority and increasing immeasurably their armament expenditures for that purpose. Stepping up the arms race and the demonstration of military strength involves the clearly visible danger of plunging the world into a nuclear catastrophe. Accepting the proposals of the Soviet Union, so as to start negotiations on these proposals, means to safeguard peace in the world for the happiness of those living today and for the happiness of future generations.

The deputies of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic are of the view that increased efforts of all parliaments in this respect must not be delayed so that headway in the field of political and military detente, in cooperation between states and peoples can be achieved in a businesslike dialogue. Parliaments are faced with great responsibility. As the elected representatives of their people they should fully take into account the aspirations of their people and all mankind for living in secured peace.

Berlin, 2 April 1981, People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic. [end recording]

MIELKE HONORS COLLECTIVES AT MILITANT MEETING

AU020838 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Mar 81 p 3

[Report by Herbert Menge on Army Gen Erich Mielke, minister of state security, honoring collectives at a militant meeting of Chekists--date and place not given]

[Text] At a military meeting Army Gen Erich Mielke presented honorary banners of the SED Central Committee to collectives of an operative service sector, a protection sector and of the Berlin Bezirk administration of the Ministry for State Security. This high award paid tribute to their outstanding achievements in fulfilling the militant tasks and obligations undertaken in honor of the 10th party congress, to the exemplary initiatives and the high devotedness shown.

In his address Erich Mielke called the important competition achievements of millions of working people for further universally strengthening the GDR, their socialist fatherland, a "convincing expression of their deep confidence in the party's policy to the benefit of the people." Despite more complicated international conditions the GDR proves a stable, continuously and dynamically developing socialist country which in strong fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community lives up to its internationalist responsibility today and will do so in the future.

A few days before the 10th party congress the minister was able to declare: "As Ministry for State Security we have made a valuable contribution to this positive balance by fulfilling the class assignment entrusted to us." With great devotedness and increasing chekist skill the aggressive and counterrevolutionary intentions and provocations of imperialism were effectively unmasked and the enemy's subversive and undermining agitation directed against the GDR was offensively foiled.

Army Gen Erich Mielke conveyed the most cordial congratulations, the thanks and the acknowledgement of the SED Central Committee and its General Secretary Erich Honecker to the honored collectives and the staff as well as to all members of the Ministry for State Security and the "Feliks Dzerzhinskiy" guard regiment.

Turning to the 26th CPSU Congress Erich Mielke explained that the party congress of the Soviet communists has given new and powerful stimuli to the Soviet country, the fraternal socialist countries and all revolutionary main streams of our time. The minister demanded the honorable fulfillment of the assignment of the party of the workers class, its Central Committee and General Secretary Erich Honecker for maintaining peace, securing the community of socialist countries, timely clearing up and thwarting all antisocialist plans and intrigues of the enemy and consolidating the militant alliance with the Soviet chekists and the other fraternal organs, at any time and with complete personal devotion, if necessary even at the risk of one's life.

At their militant meeting the staff of the Ministry for State Security pledged to unconditionally carry out any instruction of the party and any order of the worker-peasant power and thus to make their contribution to implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

BRIEFS

AID TO PDRY--Aden, 27 Mar (ADN)--A special 'Interflug' flight brought a GDR solidarity consignment to Aden on Thursday. The consignment of aid consisting of medicines, medical equipment and clothing was financed with donations from the people of the GDR. Kurt Krueger, secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee, handed over the consignment to the PDRY Council for Peace and Solidarity. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1406 GMT 27 Mar 81 LD]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HEARS REPORT ON COMPUTERS

LD021815 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 2 Apr (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers met in session Thursday. It heard and approved the report of Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar on the official visit to Hungary of Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq.

The government discussed a report summing up the tasks, as defined in the central programme for the development of computer technology in 1981-85. The government noted that in Hungary the production of computer technology equipment had come of age in the past ten years. Computers are widely used in Hungary, which has helped boost efficiency. Computers play an increasingly important role in research, education and public administration. The government has called for a more successful and better coordinated utilization of present capacities during the sixth five-year period. Relying mostly on imports from socialist countries and home-produced equipment, the use of computers has to be increased in, first of all, enterprise management, and production control.

Then the Council of Ministers discussed other issues.

LOSONCZI, OTHERS ATTEND ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

LD031022 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, a wreath-laying ceremony was held in Budapest this morning at the Soviet memorial in Freedom Square. Present at the event were Pal Losonczi, head of state; Janos Kadar, party first secretary; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

POLISARIO FRONT DELEGATION VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

AU020836 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Mar 81 p 5

[MTI report: "Visit by a Polisario Front Delegation in Our Country"]

[Text] As guests of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, a delegation of the Polisario Front led by Deputy Secretary General Bachir Mustapha Sayed has paid a visit to our country. The delegation had talks with Sandor Harmati, chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. It met with leaders of the Hungarian Peace Council, the Hungarian Partisans Association and the Hungarian Red Cross, and visited Pest County.

At the talks, the head of the delegation outlined the Saharan Arab people's struggle for independence and freedom and Polisario's position on a just solution of the Middle East crisis. The Hungarian Solidarity Committee assured its support for the Polisario Front's just struggle.

The delegation departed our country on Monday.

CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH GDR

LD021234 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 2 Apr (MTI)--The five-year cultural-scientific cooperation between the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Arts Academy of the GDR envisages joint literature and literacy, science, music and musicological, fine arts and art history researches.

The protocol of the cooperation was signed on Thursday in Budapest by academician Bela Kopecz, deputy secretary general of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Dieter Heinze, first deputy of the director of the GDR Academy of Arts.

STANISLAW KANIA ADDRESSES WARSAW PZPR ACTIVISTS

Opening Statements

LD022104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpt] A meeting was held this afternoon of the Executive of the Warsaw PZPR Committee with workers and party activists of Warsaw. The meeting was attended by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Workers from the leading industrial enterprises of Praga, Mokotow, Wola, Zoliborz and Ochota arrived at the Rawar radio works. These are people of various professions, representing industry and the Warsaw Voivodship.

The meeting started with an address by Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, who gave an account of the present political and economic situation in the capital following the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

Next to speak were other participants in the meeting. They all spoke with tremendous involvement about the mood in industrial enterprises, the worry resulting from the current crisis and ways of coming out of the stalemate.

Many comments were addressed to the party Central Committee demanding a concrete plan of action and the taking over [przeuecie] of the initiative by the party organizations. Those who spoke about it included Zbigniew Bereza from the Kasprzak plant, Jerzy (Gustowski) from the Swierczewski works, Lech Mlynarczyk from the machine tools factory in Pruszkow and workers from the Ursus car factory and the Warszawa steelworks.

Stanislaw Kania took the floor at the end of the meeting.

'Sharp Discussion'

LD022152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, as we have noted, today met Warsaw party activists at the Rawar radio works. During an open, polemical and at times very sharp discussion, Warsaw activists took a stand on the deliberations of the Ninth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. They presented the ideological and moral state of the parent organizations and proposed the main directions of program work preceding the ninth extraordinary party congress which emerge from it.

Greeting with satisfaction the fixing of the date of the congress, those taking part in the conference emphatically stressed that the highest party forum must create effective guarantees against the repeated distortions since the whole crisis situation in our country arises from the incorrect methods and style of party work and from the holding back of the development of intraparty democracy and socialist democracy in general.

A considerable number of the debaters took issue with the overuse of the terms counterrevolution and antisocialism. The people, the working class, did not make a counterrevolution, but fought with determination for a restoration of the (?luster) of the most noble ideal, the socialist ideal.

At the end of the discussion, Stanislaw Kania took a stand on the problems presented during the conference and on the questions and letters sent in.

Kania Address

LD031058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0535 GMT 3 Apr 81

["Extensive excerpts" of speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at a meeting of the Warsaw PZPR Committee with Warsaw party activists and workers on 2 April at Rawar radio factory in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] You are all aware of the great significance Warsaw has for the country. Warsaw was the cradle of the liberation and revolutionary movement, the great center of organizing the struggle against the occupier. Our reborn party was born here, the Polish United Workers Party, and today the role of Warsaw is great and significant as an important basin of modern industry and a great scientific and cultural center in the country. It is important that all those functions be fulfilled well by Warsaw, in a model way. But there is one other obvious thing: Warsaw is not just a large city; it is our country's capital. Here rests the main center of running and directing the state functions. The people gathered together here work. The fate of the entire country depends on their attitude, their initiative and sense of responsibility for (?their) decisions.

This also (?marks out) the responsibility of the whole of the capital's party organization.

We are holding this meeting after the ninth Central Committee plenum and after the [word indistinct] agreement; we know the decision to call off the strike, which was a great threat to Poland.

We have tried to do everything to resolve those conflicts by political means, through agreement. And so it has happened. I am satisfied with the participation in this meeting of ours. The comrades who have spoken here have talked about various issues, but all of them in a courageous, critical (?and as someone said) creative way. It has been a very party-like discussion. Without these things, the party cannot operate well, nor can any of its (?cells).

You have asked various questions in the discussion here and put forward various proposals. I have a whole list of proposals, comments, critical suggestions; you will be getting an answer to all of them, comrades. But I want to (?tackle) the most fundamental--the question of why such an acute crisis has occurred in Poland. The conclusion has been drawn from that question that the consistent bringing to account of all those guilty of getting the national economy into such a state (?is necessary). We have done quite an amount of work on this issue. The political conclusions have been drawn with regard to those responsible. (?I will repeat here) the formula which I spoke about at the seventh [as heard] Central Committee plenum; that wherever we come into contact with mistakes in policy we will make sure that conclusions of a political nature are drawn, as is done in every civilized country. Everywhere that the law has been violated the conclusions must be in accordance with the law. As you have stressed, the law must be the same for everyone. It must stand for the law, [as heard] and we will with all consistency perform this.

[Words indistinct] We will have to make the appropriate bodies sensitive so that the tempo of work, without damaging the objectivity of assessment, can be accelerated. This refers to party control commission; to supreme chamber of control (?bodies) and also to bodies of the prosecutor's office in some very specific cases. Therefore, I accept that demand.

There has been talk here about guarantees which will protect us against possible crisis, against the threat of future crisis. We will be discussing those guarantees when we are preparing for the congress; (?We will) create institutional safeguards for the democratic functioning of our party, starting with elections and the principles or a system of decisionmaking and therefore powers--who should do what. Thus, a system of control as well: This is very necessary.

A very great deal has been wrong here. There can be no doubt that we want to restore and carry out with all consistency what is described as the Leninist norms of the functioning of our party. It will be necessary to do a great deal to modernize our economy. The economic reform is to serve this. It will be necessary to do a great deal to modernize our whole state, our administration. Very sharp statements have been made here. I fully agree with them. [Words indistinct] to draw the appropriate conclusions and at the appropriate time, I think that before the end of this month the government will be presenting appropriate proposals on this issue.

But a matter which is of the greatest importance to us all, which is of the most fundamental importance to us--a matter on which the thoughts and efforts of all party people must (?concentrate)--is the question of how we can get out of the present crisis. We still have a long way to go toward a solution. There are a lot of elements pointing to the fact that the crisis is being aggravated; because, you see, the crisis is of a very widespread nature. It affects the economy. Everyone can feel it, even if only in the marketplace. But, after all, not everything can be seen in the marketplace. Our industry and economy are not only working to supply the market.

Our economy is deeply segmented. We are trying to balance individual sections and spheres of our economy and industry, as I have [words indistinct] stressed, above all, by using the method of equalizing downwards--the method of suppressing the rate of those sections which have grown quickly to the level of those lagging behind. There is no other way out because we do not have the resources. But, after all, this is not a long-term solution. This not only threatens stagnation but means a third year of downward movement in our economy's level of development, a drop in national income for a third year, and involves a search, under such conditions, for resources to improve living conditions, or to put it another way, perhaps to protect the level of living conditions that has been achieved.

There is no realistic possibility of being able to declare an improvement in these conditions in the next year or two. Solving the crisis means restoring the functioning of all our state's institutions and forming harmonious relations with the trade unions.

I do not think that our declarations on this matter are needed yet again. We fully support the renewal, the authentic renewal, of trade union movement--a movement which is divided in our country. In other words, we support the activities of the industrial trade unions. This is what we declare. The functioning of the party in this sphere, in this area, is far from perfect, as we well know. What we need here are more (?and broader) activities by all party echelons and all party organizations.

The majority of workers belong to Solidarity. The attitude of the Central Committee toward Solidarity cannot give rise to doubt. We have expressed an unambiguously cordial attitude. We have expressed a readiness for constructive cooperation with Solidarity because, after all, numerous groups, a considerable part of the working class, supported the creation and development of Solidarity and because the organizers of Solidarity, as we have noted on more than one occasion, declared the socialist nature of this organization.

Does this formula still remain in force today of every party member? [as heard] Every person in Poland has the right to have views which he considers to be proper. As is well known, a warm or sympathetic attitude toward socialism is not a civic duty. The ideas of socialism, and above all the practice of socialism, shape and create, and will continue to create such sympathetic attitudes, such an identification of citizens, and not only party people, with socialism. We have no objection if a person does not keep his views to himself, but if he [word indistinct] his views, takes advantage of the many tens of thousands of people in various areas here, or hundreds of thousands, or millions, then this ceases to be his private affair. This no longer fits inside the limits of democratic freedom. Hence our warning; hence the criticism; hence the awareness that this harms socialism.

We cannot afford to play with fire. We cannot afford to tolerate anything that may lead to an explosion. We cannot afford to tolerate anything that undermines our credibility as an ally. If Poland is weaker, then the entire socialist community is weaker. Our security, the guarantee of our independence, rests and will continue to rest on the strength of the community. Hence this is so very important.

And finally, a constituent part of the activities which will lead to a way out of the crisis is our party, its vitality, its ability to play a leading role. It is true, what has been said from this podium, that a characteristic of recent months has been the great increase of this kind of party fervor--disinterested, profound ideological support during the greatest of difficulties. This is true. I also accept the criticism which has been directed at us asking that the Central Committee function more energetically. We will see to that.

But at the same time, an integral part of our party's strength is to be found in its organizational cohesion, which is based on the fact that the party can only be tested as the leading force in the state and nation when it functions as a system of organization, when deep democratism functions in it in the formation and shaping of the authorities and when, at the same time, discipline functions in it, when the ability of higher echelons to control lower echelons exists. We should see to this. This is an inviolable principle.

At the next Central Committee plenum we will present an action program of our party in preparation for the congress. We shall present the program provisions for the development of socialist democracy, for strengthening the leading role of the party and stabilizing the socioeconomic situation in the country.

Parallel to this we would like, as was postulated here in the discussion, to present at a Central Committee session what we must do by July of this year and what problems have to be solved on various fronts of activity, both as regards what is connected with strengthening the party and its leading role in relations to social organizations--and we should promote the activities of all organizations--and what is connected with its tasks in the development of socialist democracy and in the strengthening of the position of people's councils, trade unions, workers' self-government, cooperative self-government, peasants' self-government, and finally agricultural circles, industrial trade unions, rural women's circles and the rural cooperative movement. We wish to promote this.

Finally, it is necessary to present our, that is, the party's plans for action--above all those connected with the mobilization of social forces and not only of the forces of the state administration--on how to get out of the economic crisis. Or to be more precise, in connection with the 3-month period it is necessary to present our plans on how to lessen the consequences of the crisis which after all are being felt in a very painful manner. So we shall be putting forward the whole complex of undertakings which the comrades have been talking about here. Therefore, this will be a kind of small program but it seems that this will be a more specific and more purpose-made [zaadresowany] program which will no longer be simply a slogan-based and directional program, but a program which can be the foundation for mobilizing all the forces of our party from the Central Committee to the factory, parish or rural committee. It is no easy matter to construct such a program. We shall be consulting with comrades who can offer us advice regarding our plans, above all with comrades from selected big factories. There has been a postulate for better information. We shall ensure this.

You also stressed here, comrades, the matter of the Politburo. Indeed, a lot of critical remarks were made during the Central Committee session aimed at the Politburo. We all know of this because the press wrote about this. Reservations toward specific comrades were also raised in certain resolutions of party organizations. There has also appeared a method [zabieg] which was not spelled out more specifically by anyone at the plenum but which, as is well known, functions in party organizations and which is spread very actively by various nonparty forces alleging that the Politburo is the object of a tug-of-war caused by a factional struggle.

I am the leader of this collective and I understand that at every level it is necessary to take moods into account, that it is necessary to take into consideration those remarks, postulates and resolutions which are made but--and what do you think, comrades--is it necessary to take seriously into account various voices and to agree (?with) everyone? I cannot imagine a party adherence which is thus interpreted.

Everyone has the right to present his own assessments. During the Central Committee plenum deliberations I stated, (?and I would like to inform you of this), that there are a lot of arguments in the Politburo. And as far as I am concerned there are still not enough of them. There should be more clashes and arguments. This is necessary for the health of the party but no view should violate what is defined by the term of "party adherence" [partyjnosc] by the term "attitude towards socialist renewal," the line of which we proclaimed at the sixth plenum of the Central Committee. Let us make sure that we incessantly transform life in order that it is better and just and that there is moral purity everywhere--among party people and throughout our surroundings. What we need, comrades, is the great passion and conviction that only we, and we alone, must get under control this crisis of ours, these troubles of ours. We have to solve this ourselves.

There must be less emotion and more passion and also coolly thought out activities in order to restore the strength of the party at enterprises and in order to paralyze our opponents effectively. It is a great threat [as heard] to do everything to strengthen our credibility as an ally. Poland cannot be a weak link in the socialist community. Our national reasons for existence also back this up. I think that this will happen. I think like you who have been speaking from this rostrum. I thank you. [applause]

PZPR LEADERS ADDRESS PARTY REGIONAL MEETINGS

Report on Meetings

LD030920 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Apr (PAP)--After the 9th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee, intensive preparations are under way for the 9th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party which, according to the plenum's decision, should be convened by 20 July 1981.

Of particular importance are discussions being held at large industrial enterprises, attended by members of the party leadership. The common trait of these discussions is the striving to consolidate political methods of solving conflicts and tensions.

Henryk Jablonski, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and president of the Council of State, met today with the executive of the Warynski construction machinery works' party organization.

Wladyslaw Kruk, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and first secretary of the PUWP voivodship committee in Lublin, met with party activists at the Agromet agricultural machinery combined works.

The participants in the meeting voiced the opinion that the outcome of the 9th CC plenum did not satisfy (?all) party members. Delayed coverage in the mass media and television in particular, as well as the form and language of party documents were criticized.

"The experience so far", said Kruk, "holds out the hope that the report-election campaign announced by the 9th PUWP plenum will strengthen and activate the party, resulting in its renewal before it comes to the 9th congress."

Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, met with political, social and economic activists of Rzeszow Voivodship and the staff of the transport equipment factory in Mielec, the largest industrial enterprise in the region.

Referring to the importance of the 9th CC plenum, Kazimierz Barcikowski said that "even if it did not live up to all expectations, it took decisions of far-reaching consequences for the consolidation of the party and restoration of its ability to work in new conditions." The speaker pointed out that in the short period of time preceding the congress, the party must concentrate on the following issues: Restoration of the principle of intraparty democracy, economic reform, moral renewal, and development of self-government institutions.

On the matter of Stefan Bratkowski's letter, Kazimierz Barcikowski said that views and opinions in the party leadership on a number of questions were different, and it would be [word indistinct] if they were not. What is important however is the final standpoint and direction, and this precisely is the objective of decisions being taken by the party leadership. In this case, there is one general line with which all agree.

Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, met with party and economic activists, Solidarnosc members and members of the miners' union of the Myslowice colliery.

Referring to the debates of the 9th CC plenum, Stefan Olszowski said that they passed in a spirit of democratism, both on the part of representatives of works enterprises and the party apparatus, and this made it possible to reach uniform resolutions. There were attempts to bring about a split in the leadership and set party organizations against the leadership on such issues as attitude to and character of the renewal of life in the country. "I would like to state with all firmness that there has not been such division. The party leadership supports socialist renewal, a process in which rogues and scoundrels will be removed but party unity and the gains of socialism must be preserved."

Referring to the evaluation of the situation in the country contained in the report presented at the 9th plenum, Stefan Olszowski pointed to the achievements and threats of the last nine months. Among the achievements the speaker listed renewal and departure of discredited people whose hands were dirty, substantive discussions taking place at every milieu, and the manner in which decisions were taken.

Among the threats, the speaker listed such economic problems as the growing debt of the country, lowered labour discipline and fall of production.

As dangers in the political sphere the speaker named in particular the threat of major strikes and hasty decisions to hold nationwide warning and general strikes.

Stefan Olszowski voiced the conviction that the party is capable to lead the country out of crisis by improving the quality of public life, through partnership with the new and refurbished trade union movement.

Andrzej Zabinski, member of the Political Bureau and first secretary of PUWP Voivodship Committee in Katowice, attended a meeting of party activists, members of the works' committee plenum and secretaries of basic party organizations at the Wieczorek colliery.

Answering miners' questions, Andrzej Zabinski said among other things that situation in the country, in spite of the present relaxation, has not improved but has deteriorated. In progress is a real power struggle taking place in an extremely difficult economic crisis situation of the state.

"What we desperately need, said Zabinski, is a strong authority, and more prerogatives for General Jaruzelski's government, for a specific period of time. A strong government, supported by the entire nation, and strong trade unions in a concerted action will be able to lead the country out of the deep crisis," he said.

Olszowski, Barcikowski at Meetings

LD021915 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary, met the departmental party organization at the Myslowice colliery.

In the Wieczorek colliery there was a meeting of party activists with Ardzey Zabinski, Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Katowice.

Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary, came to a meeting with party activists of Rzeszow Voivodship. In the Lenin steel plant in Krakow a meeting of party activists began with Roman Ney, candidate Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

At Myslowice colliery Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary met with the departmental party organization. Those taking part in the meeting put questions to Stefan Olszowski concerning both the previous and future work of the party Central Committee. Much attention was devoted to the deliberations of the ninth plenum of the Central Committee. Stefan Olszowski discussed the course of the deliberations, stressing that in the party leadership there are no people against the renewal, but neither can anybody allow the loss of the achievements of People's Poland and of socialism.

Speaking about the approaching ninth extraordinary party congress, Stefan Olszowski informed them that in the immediate future party members would be getting the program assumptions of the congress and the draft of the new PZPR statute for purposes of discussion.

It was also stressed during the meeting that it was vital to settle all conflicts by means of talks.

More on Barcikowski Comments

LD021924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] The socioeconomic and political situation in the country, and also proceedings at the ninth plenum of the Central Committee were the main subject of today's meeting of Politburo member and Secretary of the party Central Committee, Kazimierz Barcikowski with the party aktiv of Rzeszow Voivodship.

In his speech, Kazimierz Barcikowski drew attention among other things, to the fact that the plenum made a decision on changing the election regulation and also fixed the final date for the party congress, thus satisfying the demands of the vast majority of party organizations.

He spoke on the problem of the attitude of the party leadership towards the renewal which began last August in our country. He also spoke about the leadership of the party in this process.

In the afternoon, Kazimierz Barcikowski met in Mielec with the largest party organization in Rzeszow Voivodship, that of the local transport equipment factory.

This organization was one of the first to carry out the election of new officers of the enterprise party committee and they also sent an open letter to the ninth plenum.

The letter was presented at the plenum by Kazimierz Gromada, Central Committee candidate member, who is an employee of the transport equipment factory.

Many of the problems mentioned in the letter were reflected in today's discussion.

Replying to questions on unanimity among the leadership of the party, Kazimierz Barcikowski said that in a group of people numbering over a dozen there are bound to be differences of opinion and views. What is important is that the final decisions should be abided by all, irrespective of the differences which emerge under discussion. Such unity exists in the leadership of the party, he said.

Some of the questions dealt with the responsibility of people, members of the previous leadership, who have lost the party's confidence. Replying, Kazimierz Barcikowski stated that for political mistakes the responsibility can only be political. However persons against whom violations of criminal law have been proved, can be charged, he said.

During the meeting, the party aktiv of the Mielec transport equipment enterprise, stressed that it would be impossible to emerge from the present crisis if the views of the rank-and-file members of the party are not taken into account.

Ney Meets Krakow Workers

LD030016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] A meeting began this afternoon in the Lenin iron and steel works in Krakow between the party aktiv of the Kombinat and Roman Ney, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee.

The format of this meeting was adopted by the steel workers a few months ago--no ambiguous reports, just questions on concrete matters.

This makes it possible for members of the supreme party leadership to familiarize themselves with what bothers the workers and party members. Most questions pertained to the proceedings at the Ninth Central Committee Plenum. For the most part, the Lenin iron and steel works workers approved of the businesslike and frank tone of the debate in the first part of the plenum but stated that the resolution is too vague. The discussion has also proved that they want to be true representatives of the Kombinat's workforce.

The meeting has not yet finished. A speech by Ney is expected.

BROADCASTERS DEFEND BRATKOWSKI, ATTACK PLENUM

LD021724 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] An open party meeting took place this afternoon in our broadcasting station. Here is the text of the resolutions adopted at the meeting:

Resolution I, from the basic party organization at the Polish radio broadcasting station in Wroclaw to Comrade Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, premier; the basic party organizations of the Association of Polish Journalists, Warsaw branch; and the party Central Control Commission.

Members of the basic party organization of the Polish radio broadcasting station in Wroclaw are protesting against the attacks made by comrades Stefan Olszowski, Tadeusz Grabski and Jerzy Putrament against Comrade Stefan Bratkowski.

Bratkowski's whole professional and political past, his prudence, ability to defuse social tensions and his journalistic honesty deserve deep esteem and expressions of highest appreciation.

Stefan Bratkowski's numerous statements and his uncompromising party attitudes have become examples to be followed by all members of the party who have at heart our country's socialist renewal.

Thus we read, with even greater surprise and indignation, statements condemning Comrade Bratkowski. That is why we cannot agree with the proposals that Stefan Bratkowski's case should be directed to the Central Party Control Commission.

The basic party organization at the Polish radio broadcasting station in Wroclaw on 2 April 1981 expresses a vote of complete confidence in Stefan Bratkowski, PZPR member.

Resolution II, adopted by journalists at an open meeting of the basic party organization at the Polish radio broadcasting station in Wroclaw on 2 April 1981.

While welcoming with satisfaction the initiatives which brought about an easing of social tensions and which create hopes for national unity, we feel it our duty to express the views and the atmosphere which we have encountered during our contacts with our listeners and which we fully share.

1. The results of the Ninth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party are contrary to the hopes not only of party members.

There is a general feeling that the critical voices of representatives of workers had no influence on the contents of the final documents. This shows that the appraisal of the work of the Central Committee and of the Politburo has not changed; it continues to be negative.

There is an absence of proof to show that the highest party echelons are fulfilling a leading role among the masses, because they are not implementing (?policies) which are in conformity with the views of the nation.

As journalists and citizens, we observe considerable activity of party organizations which are doing much for their own circles in which they work and in which they are in practice implementing party democracy.

But these are actions which are still irresponsibly labeled as fractional.

[Passage indistinct] of bold, involved party discussions end with expressions of doubt about us, who have participated in this discussion, as regards the final form of the material prepared by us for broadcasting.

These fears are linked with the attempts to smooth down and quiet the critical voices, and this results in the production of materials which are in conformity not so much with reality as with the expectations of the authorities.

What are these expectations?

We know from the Politburo paper and the speeches made by Comrades Olszowski and Grabski. There are not many people who will be convinced by them.

Although among other things there was also praise for the television news; we, however, will continue to aim at editing a program which will not be a retouched photo of the country's problems.

3. We fully support Stefan Bratkowski's attitudes. He has shown courage in formulating an appraisal of the current situation, and this situation is not an internal party matter. That is why his voice, which has been so very well received by the society, cannot be exploited as an example of settling party matters publicly.

If the party is taking on responsibility for the future of the nation, then it cannot treat as an internal party matter the national problems which have been discussed in Comrade Bratkowski's letter.

The directing of Stefan Bratkowski's case to the party Central Control Commission is seen by us as a drastic example of the controversies formulated by the authorities over the general feelings of the society.

GDANSK PZPR OFFICIAL DENIES CHARGES OF 'HERESY'

AU021247 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26 Mar 81 pp 1,2

[Michal Ksiezarczyk interview with Dr Eng Zbigniew Kowalski, chairman of the Voivodship Congress Commission and PZPR first secretary at the Gdansk Polytechnic School: "To Meet Expectations"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] You no doubt know that the Gdansk Voivodship Congress Commission has been accused of heresy?

[Answer] I know that some people think so, but, at the same time, statements have been made denying that it is so. To round out the picture, I should add that some people have accused me of excessive moderation. It is no wonder that views differ so much, especially since they are based on hearsay and second-hand information and not on the knowledge of our documents.

There is no heresy in our commission. The 261 commission members were elected democratically, and in the same democratic way we have tried to include in our work all the opinions of the party organizations. We do not claim any monopoly of infallibility, and our materials are not supposed to be a cut-and-dried document for the congress. However, we could not have ignored the initiatives and discussions in the party. Commission members express the views or the organizations that have elected them and not their private views.

[Question] The most serious charge made against the commission's materials is that you deny the principle of democratic centralism. What is the truth?

[Answer] That is a disputed question. We take the view that internal party democracy and, at the same time, party discipline-- which is a must if the party is to function-- should be the rule. We do not deny democratic centralism as one of the principles of the party's functioning. What matters to us is that centralism does not win the upper hand over democracy. That is what has prevailed up to now and that is why there is so much prejudice against centralism.

However, terminology is not the only problem. What matters is the meaning given to those words. That is why we stress the need for the functioning of strong reciprocal links between the base and the top. We agree that the resolutions adopted by a party apparatus body are binding on party members, but, at the same time, we assert that party organizations have the right to pass an appropriate resolution when they regard the activities of such a body as incorrect and to be given the necessary answers. Everyone must obey the resolutions adopted by a party apparatus body, but everyone also has the right to entertain and express his own views.

Criticism against authorities must not be regarded as criticism against the party's ideological principles. There must be discipline, but a reasoned and conscious discipline--not blind. To ensure that the organizations are not isolated, we propose that the party statutes should include the right of the organizations to consult each other.

[Question] What is your view of the party's role in the country's life?

[Answer] The party should be strong through its program and should be an authority in arguments and ideas--an authority for its members. It should play its leading role by defining the strategic social goals. On the other hand, it should not take charge of the administration of our economic and social life. This is the reason we propose that party and state functions must not be combined. Of course, the party should have an influence on cadre policy, but this influence must be open and limited to the posts that are of most importance for the party's functioning.

It is certainly necessary to work out forms of the party's leading role in factories and higher schools. This is easier to do at the central level, but much more difficult in individual units.

KALABINSKI VIEWS PARTY'S ROLE IN RENEWAL PROCESS

LD021638 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Jacek Kalabinski commentary]

[Text] After reading the morning papers, we are all in fact asking ourselves the everyday questions: What next? Where is it taking us, that narrow path we have been going along for 9 months in the hope that we can stop ourselves from being pushed off it? Is it to the left into the depths of chaos or to the right into the morass of stagnation?

In the past few days, one has gotten the impression, more so than before, that the key to the future is in the hands of the party. The agreement concluded 3 days ago between Solidarity and the authorities, and in point of fact the vital need to make this agreement more precise, has now caused the trade union organization to retire into the background politically. It is what is happening in the party that will decide the political profile of the country.

The results of the ninth plenum were received with so-called mixed feelings. On the one hand, there was a democratization of the electoral regulations, over which a struggle had been going on for many months. On the other hand, however, there was a feeling that decisions had not been made which were in harmony with the resolutions of party organizations which had been submitted to the Central Committee or with the tone of the majority of statements by spokesmen of those organizations.

Even from the excessively enigmatic reports given by PAP, which appear in the central press, radio and television, one can draw the conclusion that the party rank-and-file are in fact saying one thing: If the party is to lead the renewal and give direction to the country's political life, it must not be held back in its activity by people who are against the renewal. This tone sounded loudly, at least up to midnight at the last plenum. Now, at meetings, in factories and at universities, it is sounding at full blast.

It is characteristic and satisfying here that those dissatisfied with the results of the plenum have not resorted to handing in their party cards, but have decided to take advantage of them to give the party a profile which would correspond to its name, that is to say: the PZPR.

Six months ago, the Hungarian Marxist Andras Hegedues expressed the opinion that events in Poland were a historic breakthrough, comparable to the greatest revolutions, creating hope for the opening of a new chapter in democracy [ludowladztwo]. At the time this opinion was received with skepticism. Today, despite a slowdown in activities, it is beginning to be borne out.

To what extent is it being borne out? It depends on the doggedness of the party masses.

TRYBUNA LUDU ASSESSES PZPR PLENUM, USSR RELATIONS

LD022140 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Apr (PAP)--After the 9th PUWP CC Plenum, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that "the party has in its hands the key to the whole situation of the nation and the state."

"The awareness of the party's historical responsibility was expressed in resolutions and appeals addressed to the CC by party members and organizations from all over Poland.

"From top to the bottom, the party no longer wants artificial unanimity, verbal declarations of 'holy concord'. The party wants the Central Committee to be, from now on, a ground for genuine discussion, so that unanimity on fundamental issues is arrived at through an open debate and a (?clash) of opinions. From this viewpoint, the debate at the 9th plenum was a momentous fact, and the decisions arrived at prove the correctness of such a method.

"What matters most is that the 9th plenum paved the road to solving the recent dangerous conflict through another compromise that could be accepted by both sides.

"Resolutions coming from all over the country reflected the firm tack towards socialist renewal, the implementation of the agreements, the strategy of expanding the alliance of patriotic forces of common sense and responsibility.

"A broad and sometimes stormy debate started in the party (?the 9th) plenum. It is now accompanied by a search for versatile new forms of party activity. Concern about overcoming the critical situation in the party prevails in this search.

"It is the order of the day to combine the positive consolidating processes with an active countering of extreme views, attempts at launching steps which disrupt the party's coherence. The way those matters were approached before the 9th plenum reflected an understanding of the situation and the perception of profound causes which might produce a dispersion of views and attitudes.

"A considerable dose of criticism was also addressed to the Political Bureau both at the plenum and in resolutions of party organization. In his final statement, Kania generally accepted the criticism and said that conclusions would soon be drawn from it. One of the suggestions, extremely important and frequently reiterated in the past, is that members of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat frequently and directly communicate with various party communities.

"It should also be mentioned that the plenum adopted a resolution approving the activity of our party delegation at the 26th CPSU Congress.

"Especially now that a hard struggle is being waged to lead Poland--an unbreakable link of the socialist community--to the road of democratic renewal, the consolidation of the party's role, political stabilization and an improvement of the socio-economic situation, now we see the tightening of Polish-Soviet relations to be an important guarantee of removing the threats, channelling the developments so that they serve our nation, Poland, and socialism," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

GRZELAK IN ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS PARTY CHANGES

LD010940 Warsaw PAP in English 0821 GMT 1 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Apr (PAP)--PUWP member Edward Grzelak today contributed to ZYCIE WARSZAWY an article entitled "Workers and Party." Its main points:

"The party is being purified of high-handedness, corruption and lies, getting rid of indolent and inefficient people. At the same time, the state is also being purified. It is a pity that, not always and not in every case, this is taking place at the initiative of the party authorities but, not infrequently, this is prompted by the will of the party rank-and-file and, sometimes, under the influence of certain less friendly Solidarnosc circles.

"The workers are positively assessing the hitherto changes in the party. But opinions expressed in various party milieus and also by friendly people of no party affiliation suggest that in many cases these changes are too slow and not always right. At various levels there are still cunning rennovators known to have performed that role at and after every turn, while in fact they dread an authentic renewal."

SOLIDARITY SPOKESMAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD021812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] According to PAP, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, who is temporarily doing the work of Solidarity press spokesman, held a press conference in Warsaw.

Replying to questions from Polish and foreign journalists, he stated, among other things, that during the National Consultative Commission's session in Gdansk many cables arrived expressing support for the results of the negotiations with the government, and there were far fewer critical opinions.

Janusz Onyszkiewicz declared that the majority of union members approved the results of the talks with the government, but they did so without enthusiasm.

He said: For members of Solidarity this is another, difficult compromise.

Asked about the possibility of a split in the union, the spokesman declared that the recent decision made at the National Consultative Commission session has strengthened unity. No one questioned the leadership of Lech Walesa, but some of his methods of action were criticized.

The methods of work and the too prominent role of experts were also criticized, but the results of negotiations were not questioned.

Janusz Onyszkiewicz said that the aim of the union is social calm, but much depends in this sphere on the action of the government and its attitude to Solidarity.

The Solidarity spokesman said: If all the agreements are implemented then social calm will be maintained. Strikes can be justified only by the occurrence of threats to the union and its members.

He stressed that in recent days Solidarity has given evidence of its strength and cohesion, and this should constitute a satisfactory guarantee of safety.

AFP Report

NC022036 Paris AFP in English 2018 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Apr (APF)--Poland's Solidarity labor union emerged strengthened from the passionate discussions its national leadership held last Monday and Tuesday, a union spokesman said today.

Referring to the crucial union debate which finally endorsed a compromise agreement reached with the government by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz declared at a press conference here that "we told each other the truth," so that "tensions that otherwise might have threatened the union's cohesion in the future have now been defused."

The spokesman added that everybody had come out "for unity" and that Mr Walesa's leadership had "never really been questioned."

The agreement with the government was endorsed with "less than enthusiasm," however, the spokesman acknowledged. The text basically promises to prevent the kind of police brutality that triggered the latest crisis from an incident at Bydgoszcz, and earmarked a number of issues for further discussion, such as union rights for self-employed farmers.

Meanwhile, at Bydgoszcz, a local union meeting has been scheduled for tomorrow to decide whether Solidarity's regional branch will follow the rest of the confederation in ending a state of preparedness for a general strike.

Also tomorrow, Solidarity's new weekly will hit the news stalls for the first time. A 16-page illustrated magazine, it will have an initial press run of 500,000 copies.

BBC Interview

LD022346 London BBC Television Network in English 2145 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Interview with Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz by BBC correspondent Tim Sebastian on 2 April, in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] [Onyszkiewicz] We had to give up because it was made fairly clear to us that there will be a total confrontation with quite considerable bloodshed. So there was a tremendous responsibility to decide, should the strike go on or should not?

[Question] Are you saying that the government actually spelled it out and said they would use their forces to repress people, that there would be bloodshed in that sense?

[Answer] Well, they did not say that they will use the forces, but what they said is that there will be a state of emergency or even, they put it, that there will be a state, almost a state, of war. I really cannot translate exactly the terms they used--and with bloodshed, yes.

[Question] But surely you must have realized this was a possibility all along. The government had, after all, talked about intervention frequently, how the country was on the brink of a national disaster. Surely that must have been interpreted as meaning that there could be bloodshed.

[Answer] Yes, but this time it looked like it is not a bluff. The people who were negotiating came to the conclusion that it might be a bluff, but there is quite a considerable chance that it is not a bluff, it's a reality, and they simply had this terrific task to assess the risks and they decided not to use this strike, because that is a weapon that you can use only once, and this weapon we still have.

[Question] So, in effect, the government called your bluff, didn't they?

[Answer] Well, in a way they did, but not entirely, because they had to give up in two essential points. We haven't got everything but what we did, we showed that we can organize a national strike. Well a big rehearsal was on Friday, and I think it was a fairly successful rehearsal, everybody must agree to that. And we also proved something which is pretty important, that we can call off the strike, and with extremely efficient response. We simply showed that we command, with total control, we have control over our members. Our members trust us and that is a very important factor. I think that now we have a stronger hand in negotiations than before this strike.

[Question] Don't you feel now that the union has lost some of the initiative, because this is one of the few instances where the government actually appears to have come out on top?

[Answer] I don't think so because I think that now the government will have to--well not the government but the party--will have to face quite (?some) problems of their own: How to cope with the growing demand for democratization, how to cope with elections and with the congress which has been fixed already, as the event which will have to take place before 20 July. So they will have quite a lot of problems of their own. I don't think that we have lost the initiative, we'll keep pushing our case forward, but not going on strike. I hope that, as I said now, we have a much better hand in playing our game to get some more concessions from the government without going on strike.

[Sebastian] The risk though is that both sides will now get bogged down in difficult and lengthy negotiations with suspicion and tension persisting in their relationship. Essentially the crisis has changed very little. Solidarity will go on demanding, the government will go on resisting. The only difference now is that both sides know very clearly where the final limit lies.

SOLIDARITY GDANSK SESSION 'STORMY, CHAOTIC'

LDO21458 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 2 Apr (PAP)--Deliberations of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity ended in Gdansk following 2 days of deliberations that stretched till late at night. The agreement negotiated with the government commission was examined and questions of the union's internal work and its program for the future were discussed. The session was very stormy and discussion, for the most part, chaotic. [Passage indistinct] and group of negotiators many complaints about the over-autocratic method of action and the adoption of an unsatisfactory agreement. Radical voices even spoke of treason and the union's defeat. At long last, however, realistic voices got the upper hand and agreement was reached. The agreement reached with the government commission was approved, and it has been recognized as being the starting point for further negotiations with the government. Six working teams have been formed to prepare materials for these negotiations. Questions of legality, political prisoners, access to the mass media, the individual farmers' union movement, legal questions concerning strikes and the Bydgoszcz events will be dealt with. Principles which will eliminate an arbitrary supervision of the union's work are to be introduced within the union.

Karol Modzelewski resigned as a press spokesman. The realist faction took the upper hand, thanks, to a large extent, to Lech Walesa's authority and to mass expressions of support for him and for the policy of agreement and not confrontation, which came from local Solidarity branches throughout the country. The KKP did not accept Gwiazda's offer of resignation as vice chairman.

PAPERS VIEW SOLIDARITY MODERATES' TRIUMPH

LD021550 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Apr (PAP)--"The moderate tendency triumphed," ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote in an extensive account of the Tuesday-Wednesday debates of the National Consultative Committee [NCC]: "But this is a slim victory and it is not clear which trend will prevail within Solidarnosc in the coming days and weeks".

"For the time being there is neither unity nor concord," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said the dispute within the Solidarnosc leadership centred round the style of leading the union and the methods of negotiating with the government side.

As for Walesa's position, the paper's correspondent suggested that it has been "sufficiently strengthened to say that the worst may be behind him."

"Lech Walesa seems to lean towards the moderate and realistic trend within his union. It is realistic because it takes into account the inviolability of certain system principles of Poland, the external realities, and, presumably, represents the majority of Solidarnosc members."

The Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE, acknowledging the divisions in the Solidarnosc leadership, said they were due to the fact that the agreement reached with Vice-Premier Rakowski did not satisfy the union. The paper said that of the whole list of postulates only one was settled, the explanation of the Bydgoszcz incidents.

"Something else was the reason why we have gone into another peaceful period: the patriotism and sense of responsibility of the NCC working team chaired by Lech Walesa, which negotiated with Vice-Premier Rakowski, the fact that union activists understood the importance of the moment and that Poland's fate was at stake in this dramatic game. This was the only reason why they accepted a compromise.

"Some people in Poland still do not understand anything about what has happened, who rub their hands with glee and see the Gdansk controversies as the beginning of a split in Solidarnosc. If a split like that should really take place, it would mean defeat for all of us: Deprived of helm and compass, this huge social movement would disintegrate into larger and smaller groups. It would be they who would immerse the country in anarchy and chaos. Those who are waiting for this wish Poland a calamity."

"The Solidarnosc NCC expects the negotiations to be resumed fast. The union is preparing thoroughly and believes that the talks will be conducted in a different climate than to-date and in a less manipulatory manner where details are concerned. These expectations cannot be let down: If this happened, the relaxation we feel today would turn out to be a mere pause. It is better not to talk about the price we would have to pay then," concluded [words indistinct].

KOR'S MICHNIK INTERVIEWED ON PZPR PLENUM RESULTS

LD030959 Paris LE MATIN in French 1 Apr 81 p 14

[B.P. interview with Polish Workers Self-Defense Committee member Adam Michnik:
"Prepared To Die for Gdansk"--date and place not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: What in your view are the results of this [PZPR Central Committee] plenum?

Adam Michnik: It is a compromise between the advocates of dialogue and the advocates of confrontation. The whole of public opinion inside and outside the Communist Party was demanding the resignation of Olszowski, who has become the symbol of the party's hard-liners. In my view he only survived the plenum by one vote--the Kremlin's vote. That means that the most important conflict in Poland now is the internal conflict in the party, and that has been postponed.

LE MATIN: What will happen in the next few days?

Adam Michnik: That is the billion-dollar question. Only Brezhnev could pay [that price]. Nothing essential will change. The conflict in the party between the advocates of confrontation and the advocates of agreement must be settled, and the Poles, who are good Catholics, want it to be settled without confrontation. The advocates of conflict can only win with the aid of the army, and it will not be the Polish Army.

LE MATIN: Will Solidarity's grassroots accept the compromise with the government?

Adam Michnik: It may be possible to avoid a strike. If the government proposals were realistic there would be no strike. On the other hand there will certainly be confrontation inside the Communist Party, but it is possible to avoid confrontation between the party and Solidarity.

LE MATIN: What about the threat of intervention?

Adam Michnik: At present I am too busy to read what the French press is saying on this subject. I believe that the USSR is following a realistic policy and knows whether certain risks are worth running. Sometimes the Soviets make mistakes. But after Afghanistan I find it difficult to believe that they would make a new mistake. I believe that the assessments made in other countries are based on a misconception and I fail to understand how people including people in France, fail to see that the Poles are prepared to die for Gdansk even if they do not have a Maginot Line.

LE MATIN: Under what conditions could there be a stabilization?

Adam Michnik: The introduction of major political reforms which the government needs as much as society. The representative institutions must become really representative.

FIRST ISSUE OF 'SOLIDARITY' WEEKLY PUBLISHED

LD021638 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] The first issue of the national union weekly SOLIDARITY dated 3 April has been published by the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity. The size of the edition is 500,000 copies and half of these will be sold at Ruch [Central Periodicals Distribution Enterprise] sales points and the remainder will be issued on subscription to union members and to the countryside.

The editorial team of the new periodical has about 30 people and Tadeusz (Mazowiecki) is the editor-in-chief.

The first issue of SOLIDARITY has 16 pages. The front page carries the editorial and a photograph of the unveiling of the monument to the fallen shipyard workers, and an article by Tadeusz (Macowiecki) entitled [words indistinct].

Also in the issue is a comprehensive documentation on the Bydgoszcz events, the joint statement of the KKP of the NSZZ Solidarity and the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the diary of national events from 19 to 29 March.

Among other materials there is an interview conducted by Jadwiga (Jankowska) with Zbigniew Bujak, chairman of the Interfactory Founding Committee in Mazowsze region, an article by Kazimierz (Dziewanowski), "Not Too Late, Not Too Early," and information by Zdzisława Grochal about the warning strike in Ursus.

Apart from that, in the first issue of Solidarity there is a poll and first opinions of readers about the Solidarity union and its weekly.

SOLIDARITY COMMISSION IN ZAKOPANE GIVEN BUILDING

LD022316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Summary] Of the many demands put forward by the Zakopane and Nowy Sacz Solidarity commissions, one was a demand that the Council of Ministers hand over, for general social purposes, some of its rest homes in Zakopane. Zakopane is soon to be given one of these houses and there is a project for an exhibition organized by the Tatrzański Museum to be displayed in it.

JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION WARNS OF 'CATASTROPHE'

AU031019 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Mar 81 p 7

[PAP report: "The Third Session of the Council of the Association of Polish Journalists"]

[Text] The third session of the Council of the Association of Polish Journalists was held in Warsaw.

The session studied the work on the draft of the collective labor agreement for journalists. The Council asked the commission set up by the association's Main Administration to draft the text of the agreement with the participation of the employers.

The Council addressed a letter to journalists countrywide, which states:

No intentions or views justify lies and conscious dishonesty in selecting and presenting the facts, the insinuations that violate the citizens' personal rights and the intentional delays in publishing important news. Those of us who lie degrade all of us.

Let us remind you: In line with the valid laws, no journalist who writes or who has other editorial jobs is obliged to carry out instructions conflicting with the professional ethics of journalism. Let us not allow ourselves to be pushed into catastrophe by ourselves.

The Council adopted a resolution addressed to the entire nation which stresses, among other things, that further maintenance of tension can result in a catastrophe, regardless of the intentions of the persons in action.

A national tragedy is not inevitable and it is not true that it is only a question of time, the resolution states. The past months and weeks have demonstrated that there is a potential bloc of the forces of commonsense and agreement involving almost the entire society. That bloc is represented above all by the overwhelming majority of the workers class, which has joined Solidarity to an enormous extent. It is represented by the basic mass of party members together with a large section of the apparatus of power. It is represented by organized peasants and those organizing themselves in various ways. Creative communities, students and intellectuals are for agreement. The church is actively supporting it. In view of that, the party and government leadership that will want to continue and promote the policy of social agreement initiated last August can count on the nation's extensive response. Numerically small but dangerous groups of extremists within the apparatus of power and the extremely radical elements within Solidarity must not upset the process of reaching national accord. We demand, the resolution states, that changes in the functioning of power and reforms that would meet the postulates for democratization of our system be introduced as soon as possible.

An appeal was made to all the people concerned to regard the good of the republic as the supreme imperative. Each one of us, the resolution proclaims, will face the tribunal of history and the judgment of his immediate community to answer the question: What have I done and what have I failed to do to prevent catastrophe?

INDUSTRIAL UNION, VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN MEET

LD030258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] The chairmen of the central boards of the industrial branch unions met in the capital yesterday with the chairmen of the voivodship consultative committees and enterprise councils. They discussed primarily matters connected with the consolidation of the unity of action of trade union branches in resolving the complex problems currently facing the trade union movement.

RAKOWSKI SAYS SOLIDARITY MUST 'ADJUST' TO REALITY

LD021206 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 2 Apr (PAP)--A meeting was held in Warsaw on 1 April between a group of journalists--representatives of the press, radio and television--and Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Jozef Klasa, head of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the meeting. The theme of the meeting was the progress and results of the negotiations between the government and Solidarity and also matters relating to the situation in the country. [passage omitted]

The Solidarity representatives must not be treated as opponents, M. Rakowski said. They must be seen as partners. Solidarity is often aggressive, perhaps because it is a spontaneous movement. I would not exclude that, as a result of the latest events, not only Solidarity, but all citizens, including those on the side represented by Solidarity, will begin to realize that there is no other way out, that it is essential to exert all efforts to adjust Solidarity to the currently existing and changing structures, and even to fit it into them. I would not exclude that such a process can begin. It is connected with the government activity, activity which would create stimuli in Solidarity for an adjustment of relations with us, in a partnerly way. This also demands that certain anxieties, even prejudices, should be overcome by a number of active members of Solidarity. This also depends upon which currents in Solidarity take the upper hand--radicals or realists--which, in the public sphere, will concentrate on trade union problems. If the second current is victorious, the prospects for cooperation are good. As far back as 30 January we proposed the formation of a permanent commission which--regardless of whether there is conflict or not--would discuss all the issues of interest to both sides. I consider, however, that the radical wing could give both us and the realistic wing of Solidarity a great deal of trouble.

I will continue stubbornly to defend the opportunity to publish articles by publicists representing various opinions and views. I was always for this. In this struggle we are closer, it seems, to victory than to defeat. I will today submit the draft bill on censorship, which contains variant solutions, to the Sejm.

BYDGOSZCZ PROSECUTOR CONTINUES INVESTIGATION

LD021556 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] As the press spokesman for the prosecutor general's office reports, the prosecutor's office in Bydgoszcz is carrying out, under the supervision of the prosecutor general's office, an investigation in connection with the generally known events in Bydgoszcz.

I will quote the information: The activities are focusing primarily on establishing the circumstances of the bodily injuries sustained by three people and on establishing (the persons guilty) of causing those injuries. The team of prosecutors has interrogated more than 200 people to date and medical evidence has been collected.

The voivodship prosecutor in Bydgoszcz has made attempts to interrogate the injured parties, whose statements are essential for the investigation to take a concrete direction. At the present moment, on the advice of doctors, it is impossible to interrogate Jan Rulewski and Mariusz Labentowicz. The interrogation of the injured party, Michal Bartoszcze will also begin immediately when doctors' permission is given. This was the information from the press spokesman for the prosecutor general's office.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON HEALTH OF BYDGOSZCZ VICTIMS

AU021521 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26 Mar 81 p 2

[PAP report: "Jan Rulewski and Mariusz Labentowicz in Generally Good Health"]

[Text] According to Mieczyslaw Boguszynski, director of the 30th Anniversary Hospital in Bydgoszcz, the doctors attending Jan Rulewski have stated that their patient's health is generally good but that he is going through the so-called post-shock period following his brain concussion and must have further treatment.

Mariusz Labentowicz's health is also generally good, and the superficial injuries to his face are responding to treatment. An ophthalmological examination has revealed a distortion of the left eye lens following an injury. The state of the eye requires ophthalmological observation in the hospital.

Visit to Victim

AU021256 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26 Mar 81 p 2

[Report signed "(EWD)": "'ZYCIE' With Michal Bartoszcze"]

[Text] Michal Bartoszcze, 68-year-old inhabitant of Slawecin near Inowroclaw--the third victim of the tragic events in the Bydgoszcz Voivodship offices--is now well enough to receive visits of unannounced guests. We visited him in the neurological clinic of the Medical Academy Hospital on Banach Street before the doctor's morning round.

Mr Bartoszcze was reading the newspaper when we opened the door. Dr Barbara Bendarzewska, who is in charge of the patient, told us that his health was getting better with each passing day and that Mr Bartoszcze had even tried to walk, but that he would stay in the clinic for some time to come because the shock he had experienced required special care and consequent rehabilitation.

Michal Bartoszcze--a meritorious farmer and peasant activist of long standing--is now a retiree who has handed over his 10 hectare farm to one of his sons. He told us among other things:

"Farming is a traditional vocation of our family. Only one of my three sons--Leszek--works in a town. Roman and Piotr farm their own specialist farms in an exemplary way. Piotr breeds hogs and Roman breeds cows.

"Here in Warsaw I am almost alone. My wife who has a weak heart, is staying back home and takes care of our grandchildren. Since you are here, I would like to express through you my cordial thanks to all the people who in these days, which are difficult for me, are taking such good care of me, bringing me flowers, sending me telegrams and coming to see me. I offer my thanks for all the tokens of affection which I receive each day."

BYDGOSZCZ MKZ TO HOLD MEETING ON STRIKE ALERT

LD021536 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Our Bydgoszcz correspondent, Norbert Krawczyk, has sent a report this afternoon on the situation there.

As we know, the decision made yesterday by the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity to call off the strike alert in Poland left the decision to the Bydgoszcz Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] on whether or not to call off the strike alert in Bydgoszcz Voivodship.

The Presidium members of the Solidarity MKZ in Bydgoszcz think that the Bydgoszcz problem has not been finally resolved and that the demands formulated by the Bydgoszcz MKZ after the events which took place following the breakdown of the meeting of the voivodship People's Council have not been met. These demands, contained in 10 points, were submitted to Justice Minister Jerzy Bafia.

There will be a meeting of the Bydgoszcz MKZ tomorrow at 1000. During this meeting, a decision will be made whether the strike alert will remain in force in Bydgoszcz Voivodship.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO MEET BYDGOSZCZ FARMERS

LD030902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpt] A government commission led by First Vice Minister of Agriculture Andrzej Kacala will go to Bydgoszcz today. Talks will begin in the afternoon with the striking farmers. We have been informed of this by Bydgoszcz Voivoda Bogdan Krolewski.

MIECZYSLAW JAGIELSKI MEETS WITH BUSH, HAIG

LD030918 Warsaw PAP in English 0834 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Apr (PAP)--Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski today was received at the White House by Vice-President George Bush.

Present were Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the President's National Security Adviser Richard Allen. (?The topics) discussed included American-Polish economic cooperation, and food supplies within the framework of American aid to Poland.

Earlier today, Vice-Premier Jagielski called on Alexander Haig at the State Department.

Bush Remarks

LD031202 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0909 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Apr (PAP)--Thursday was the first day of the visit to Washington by M. Jagielski, deputy chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers. The highlight of that day's program was the meetings at the White House.

M. Jagielski was received by Vice President Bush instead of President Ronald Reagan, who is in the hospital. Taking part in the meeting were cabinet members: Secretary of State A. Haig, Secretary of Treasury D. Regan, and Secretary of Commerce M. Bladrige.

M. Jagielski was accompanied by a group of experts and the Polish ambassador to the United States, R. Spasowski.

The White House meeting lasted about an hour. After they emerged from the White House, Deputy Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Jagielski, and U.S. Vice President Bush met a group of journalists and made brief statements.

Vice President Bush said that the talks were interesting, involving many questions in the sphere of American-Polish relations. He stated that the United States wishes to continue the best possible relations with Poland, based on the principles of mutual trust, reciprocity and noninterference in either country's internal affairs.

The United States, the vice president stated, welcomes the preparations for economic reform in Poland, hoping that they will solve the problems facing that country.

The American Government and public views Poland's economic difficulties with concern and sympathy. In connection with this, the administration supports the wish for mutual action to help Poland out of its difficulties.

TRYBUNA LUDU SCORES U.S. ON 'CONDITIONAL MOOD'

AU021243 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Mar 81 p 6

[Commentary signed "M. B.": "Against Pessimistic Hypotheses"]

[Text] We have to make a declaration in connection with the statement made by the White House spokesman following a meeting of the U.S. National Security Council. It goes without saying that the council debates the issues it wants to debate, but why is it that its viewpoint on the current state of events in Poland has been given such publicity?

It should be noted that the spokesman's statement concerned not only the current situation, but above all a hypothetical situation, and that the hypotheses made in the statement were based on pessimistic and often even catastrophic predictions. Truth to tell, in the past few months we have heard many such predictions--more or less official, but all made in line with a "black scenario."

Although it is quite natural that the Western states take an interest in our problems and although we do not deny that often such interest is dictated by concern for peace in Europe, we are also aware of the fact that in many cases that interest is colored by strategic calculations and--when relations of cooperation are defined--by the use of the conditional mood where the affirmative tenor is obviously needed. Such a tenor would be more appropriate and more conducive to the international atmosphere.

We also assume that our partners in the West know that the Polish authorities consistently follow the principle which states that all the disputed problems in our country's life must be solved only by negotiated agreements--with the help of dialogue and political solutions. All the declarations made by the Polish leaders stress that, and such is the Polish Government's practice, which is dictated by our own national interests and not by the wish to win good marks abroad.

We conceive those interests in line with the principle of widely open horizons in the international affairs as well. We approach our relations with the United States in that way. It is only natural that we continue to be interested in developing Polish-American cooperation in every sphere on the principle of equality between partners and with an eye on peaceful rapprochement between East and West.

USSR TO EXTEND EXTRA AID, GRANTS, MONETARY CREDITS

LD022202 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw 2 April (PAP)--Poland will receive further extra aid from the Soviet Union under a recent agreement that provides for increased supplies of chromium ore, asbestos, chipboards, pig iron, acetone, precious metals, spring (?grains), a government planning commission official told PAP today.

Overall, the Soviet assistance extended to Poland this year is estimated at some 1.3 billion dollars, including hard currency credits worth 190 million dollars for [words indistinct] and a lump cash grant of 465 million dollars with no strings attached.

USSR 'REGULARLY' SENDS FOOD, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

LD030450 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Deliveries of food and industrial products from the Soviet Union are coming in regularly. The staff at the transloading station in Malaszewicze is currently busy unloading Lada and Zaporozhets cars and steel sheets and spare parts for farm machines.

FRG RED CROSS TO SUPPLY REQUIRED MEDICINE, FOOD

LD021226 Hamburg DPA in German 1238 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Apr (DPA)--The German Red Cross, in cooperation with the Polish Red Cross, is to organize consignments of aid to Poland. Since Tuesday, the secretary general of the German Red Cross, Hans-Juergen Schilling, has been engaged in talks in Warsaw with the president of the Polish Red Cross, Jan Tarasiewicz. He returned to the Federal Republic today. While in Warsaw he also held a meeting with Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Dobrosielski.

The German and Polish Red Cross organizations agreed that, in accordance with a list of requirements--particularly medicine--baby food and food are to be sent. The first consignment will consist of 15 tons of chocolate. The Polish Red Cross will organize distribution, primarily to children, adolescents and pensioners.

LONDON TALKS ON FOREIGN PAYMENTS 'DIFFICULT'

LD021220 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] London, 1 Apr (PAP)--The 2-day negotiations regarding the refinancing of Polish foreign payments falling due in 1981 ended in London on 1 April. The next talks will be held in London between 8-15 April. The precise schedule will be established after consultations with the banks concerned.

Representatives of many commercial banks of Western countries, and a delegation of the Polish Commercial Bank, took part in the London talks. During the course of the talks a working group was formed comprising representatives of banks granting credits to Poland. This group will coordinate the further talks on finalizing an agreement on refinancing Polish payments for the current year.

The London talks have aroused great interest among the international press. Jan Woloszyn, first vice president of the Commercial Bank, told correspondents: "Poland wants to pay off its foreign credits, and will do so in accordance with the measure of its payment abilities."

Information received by the London PAP correspondents from banking circles indicates that the London negotiations were difficult, and that their final results depend to a great extent upon the development of the political and socioeconomic situation in Poland. The statement issued by the group of Western banks concerning the London talks stressed that despite the difficult situation, calm and systematic discussions create an opportunity for a satisfactory solution to be reached.

RADIO NOTES 'COLLAPSE' OF POLISH FOREIGN TRADE

LD010732 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] The Gdansk and Gdynia dockers transloaded in the first quarter of this year 5,824,000 tons of cargo, exceeding the planned tasks by over 800,000 tons. However, it must be added that this year's plan has been reduced by about 40 percent. The transloading amounted to 10 million tons in the corresponding period of last year. Such a substantial reduction in cargo has been caused especially by the collapse of import and export in Polish foreign trade. Many dock positions in the port lie vacant.

DATA ON ECONOMIC TIES WITH ETHIOPIA CITED

LD021756 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Apr (PAP)--Poland has been developing her economic relations with Ethiopia, which is reflected in the increasing growth rate of two-way trade.

Last year the value of two-way turnover reached 8 million dollars, with Polish import from Ethiopia growing much faster than exports. Import recorded a 44.5 per cent increase on the 1979 figure, whereas export grew by a mere 31.5 per cent.

Poland delivers to Ethiopia goods needed for the country's industrialization, including machine tools, textile machines and rolled products. Ethiopia also buys Polish glass and textiles. Poland purchases from Ethiopia lamb and sheep hides and live animals for experiments.

The value of two-way deliveries of goods is not high and falls short of the export capabilities of the two countries.

Poland can supply Ethiopia with engineering products and provide technical and construction services.

Poland is vitally interested in a further development of cooperation in economy, science and technology with Ethiopia, particularly with regard to industrial development.

ECONOMIST SENDS LETTER TO JARUZELSKI ON REFORM

AU021329 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Mar 81 p 4

[Open letter to Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski from Stanislaw Albinowski, economist-publicist and member of the Commission for Economic Reform, concerning the government program for stabilizing and improving the economy: "The Alarm for the Economy Is Continuing"—capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Premier, despite universal social demands and appeals from economists, which have been made and remade in the past 6 months, there is still no government program for overcoming our country's economic crisis. The work on such a program is being delayed to a dangerous point, the public does not know why this is so and the program itself is being devised—I have been told—on the basis of a conventional plan. If that is so, then the concept is erroneous.

At the end of last January I submitted to the then Premier Comrade Jozef Pinkowski my draft "skeleton theses of the government program for stabilizing and improving the Polish economy." I do not know whether that draft or a report on it have reached you, Comrade Premier. My draft numbered 30 typed pages and contained 38 items on emergency measures to master the situation by optimally exploiting material resources in short supply and their potential deposits. Such measures require no increases in investment outlays or they require only such outlays as will produce the full planned results toward the end of the 3-year program—at the latest.

In my view, the following premise should be the starting point for all measures: We must at once extricate the economy from its chaos, which is a result of the current material, cooperative, energy and transportation shortages. The present practice of making all the spheres of the economy and branches of industry feel those shortages (although not to the same extent) only helps intensify the present chaos, makes it impossible to optimally use the resources we actually have and results in expenses involved in keeping almost all enterprises in production, which is in part simulated production.

That brings about situations like the one at the end of last December when several cement plants were put out of production because of coal shortages, only to be put in production some weeks later, although the coal supplies did not at all improve. This shows that the supply of the scarce materials continues to be governed either by traditional habits, or by emotions, which are not supported by economic calculations, or by the interests of those departments that can exert the biggest "influence" at a given moment. However, the "auctioneering" system of running the economy is a dangerous manifestation, which results in enormous social costs and which is, frankly, suicidal under our present conditions.

At the moment we have too little energy and materials to ensure the complete exploitation of our entire production potential with all its current technical-economic parameters, which depend on technology. Both increasing the production of raw materials and energy and decreasing the use of materials and energy in production require a long time and tremendous investments (even though they differ greatly in individual cases). However, we have not enough time and resources for new investments. Yet the time factor is now playing an ever increasing role insofar as the opportunities for and social costs of extricating our economy from its worsening crisis are concerned.

In this situation there is only one solution:

- A. TO DEFINE THE HIERARCHY OF THE AIMS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE URGENCY OF MEETING SOCIAL NEEDS AND GENERAL NEEDS OF THE STATE (DEFENSE NEEDS, FOR EXAMPLE);
- B. TO ENSURE ALL THE NECESSARY PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS, INCLUDING ENERGY, RAW MATERIALS AND TRANSPORTATION, FOR THE ENTERPRISES THAT PRODUCE THE GOODS COVERED BY AGREED PRIORITIES;
- C. TO DISTRIBUTE ALL THE REMAINING STOCKS OF RAW MATERIALS AND ENERGY AMONG THE REMAINING ENTERPRISES, ON THE BASIS OF OPTIMIZATION CALCULATIONS [RACHUNEK OPTYMALIZACYJNY];
- D. TO SWITCH ALL THE REMAINING ENTERPRISES TO PRIORITY PRODUCTION INsofar AS POSSIBLE (EVEN IF SUCH PRODUCTION WOULD BE SUBSTITUTE PRODUCTION FOR THEM) OR TO PUT THEM OUT OF PRODUCTION IN PART OR COMPLETELY--FOR A TEMPORARY PERIOD; THEY WOULD RESUME PRODUCTION AS THE SHORTAGES OF MATERIAL RESOURCES CONTINUED TO SLACKEN.

Comrade Premier, I realize perfectly well the extent of the difficulties and problems--especially community and social [spoleczne i socjalne] ones--connected with such a concept. They will assert themselves even if the work forces of the enterprises put out of production are guaranteed their present basic wages. I do not expatiate on that idea because it would require a separate treatment, which would have to deal with opportunities for substitute employment in a decentralized system. Comrade Premier, that idea is no stranger to you because you mentioned it at your press conference on 13 February 1981.

The essence of the plan, formulated above in point "C", lies in the practical possibilities and advantages of the optimization calculation. According to experts in applied mathematics and computer science, it is possible to work out and to program within about 4 months a set of about 40 functional equations, with production means in short supply (coal, electricity, cement and so forth) as independent variables. Each equation would apply to one branch or one item. The parameters of the function are determined on the basis of empirical data showing amounts, and not values. The system is elastic (the parameters may be currently corrected) and open (an extension is possible). At that stage the objective is to obtain the first, rough outline of basic information.

Conditions for putting it into effect are as follows:

- A. TO SET UP A TEAM COMPOSED OF AN ECONOMIST, 2 MATHEMATICIANS, 15 PROGRAMMERS, 3 AUXILIARY WORKERS AND ECONOMISTS-TECHNOLOGISTS REPRESENTING BRANCHES ENCOMPASSED BY THE ANALYSIS;
- B. TO OBTAIN THE STATISTICAL MATERIALS NECESSARY FROM THE MAIN STATISTICAL OFFICE, MINISTRIES AND BRANCHES;
- C. TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO A COMPUTING CENTER WITH AN ADEQUATE PROCESSING POTENTIAL.

Advantages: When the calculating program is in operation, its results show which branches, using the same amount of production means in short supply, obtain the best effects either in terms of production value or profits.

In the case of exportable goods, another calculation can be made under the conditions of an open economy. There is no doubt that the needs of the population can possibly be better satisfied (that is an abstract hypothesis) when we increase the production of automatic washing machines for export and thus earn foreign currency for import, and reduce, for example, footwear manufacture and thus save on the import of raw leather. While stating that this is an abstract example, I intend to emphasize that nobody actually knows now if production means in short supply are being used in the best way possible. Yet that problem has always been of fundamental importance, particularly so under our present conditions.

I called attention to the need to base those decisions on the optimization calculation many months ago (for example, in POLITYKA of 19 July and 8 November 1980), because "commonsense" had made it obvious to me.

I repeated those proposals in the plan mentioned at the beginning of this letter, and now I give them the shape of a specific concept that can be put into effect from every point of view. In my opinion, this is indispensable as a basic means to analyze the situation and to make assignment decisions. How rapidly we will be able to get out of the present economic crisis and restore a relative economic equilibrium, thus providing conditions necessary for economic reform, largely depends on the correctness of those decisions.

Expert planners in private conversations objected to my concept, saying that we cannot outline any program since we do not know how much coal, cement and so forth we will have not only within 2 years, but even this year. Well, in my opinion, we need a program exactly in that situation based on premises entirely different from those of the annual or long-term plan. The program for stabilization and restoration in the economy is not intended to specify any production volumes. Its main objective is to produce guidelines for activity and rules (and implementing methods) for utilizing the means available under the conditions that cannot be foreseen (or defined quantitatively) and that--we are perfectly aware--is and will continue to be difficult.

I ask Comrade Premier:

A. TO INSTRUCT COMPETENT BODIES TO CRITICALLY EXAMINE THE PROGRAM PRESENTED BY ME AND, IF IT IS FOUND AT LEAST PARTLY TO BE USEFUL, TO MAKE USE OF IT IN THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM WHICH MUST BE WORKED OUT, PUBLISHED AND PASSED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE;

B. NOTWITHSTANDING THE EVALUATION OF MY PROGRAM, TO FORM THE COMPUTING CENTER MENTIONED ABOVE TO ACCOMPLISH TASKS DESCRIBED IN THIS LETTER AND TO PROVIDE DATA FOR DECISION-MAKING IN THE SPHERE OF PLANNING AND CURRENT ECONOMIC POLICY--IRRESPECTIVE OF OPPOSITION ON THE PART OF VARIOUS INDIVIDUAL BODIES.

Receive, Comrade Premier, the expressions of my respect,

[Signed] Stanislaw Albinowski, Warsaw, 19 March 1981

RADIO, TV TO 'DEAL FAVORABLY' WITH CHURCH REQUEST

LD021742 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] The chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, Zdzislaw Balicki, today met the deputy secretary of the Secretariat of the Polish Episcopate, Father Alojzy Orszuli.

They discussed the problem of further help from radio and television in the pastoral and educational work of the church.

The leadership of Polish radio and television will deal favorably with the request for the broadcasting of the Holy Mass for seamen and fishermen, as well as postulates on programs to carry information on important documents in events in church life.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. FOUNDATION CHAIRMAN

AU022032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Apr (AGERPRES)--On Thursday 2 Apr, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received (Arthur Schneier), the chairman of the U.S. foundation "The Appeal to Conscience," who paid a visit to Romania.

Expressing the satisfaction at the visit paid to Romania, the chairman of the foundation gave high appreciation to the Romanian foreign policy, to President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity at the service of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

During the talk the good Romanian-American relations were evoked and the wish manifest to develop continuously these relations, in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of peace and understanding over the world. Some issues of the international life were examined. The present situation was appreciated to demand, more than ever, greater efforts for stopping the deterioration of the world political climate, for resuming and consolidating the process of detente, for observing the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, non-recourse to the threat or use of force in the interstate relations.

At the same time, they pointed to the significance of solving exclusively by peaceful means, by negotiations the states of tension and conflict existing in various zones of the world, of adopting concrete, efficient measures of military disengagement, of cutting down the military budgets, of disarmament, and first of all nuclear disarmament. They highlighted the necessity to combat the neofascist, terrorist, racist actions, the backward manifestations, to promote the respect for human material and spiritual values of social democracy and progress. The exchange of views revealed the importance of eradicating underdevelopment and setting in mutually advantageous economic relations among states, meant to favour the faster progress of all countries and of those lagging behind in particular.

During the discussion, revealed was the contribution which the world public opinion, the international nongovernmental organizations must make to setting in a climate of security and broad collaboration among nations, to strengthening the detente, to fulfilling the aspirations after peace, independence and well-being of all the peoples. [as received]

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES TURKISH INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU022038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Apr (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on April 2 Sahap Kocatopcu, minister of industry and technology of Turkey, now visiting Romania.

The Turkish minister assessed highly the achievements scored by the Romanian people in the development and modernization of the economy, in the work of industrialization, in the harmonious, well-balanced distribution of the productive forces all over the country, to the benefit of all citizens of the country.

During the interview they highlighted with satisfaction the traditional friendly relations between Romania and Turkey, expressing the confidence that these relations will record an ever upward and fruitful course. In this framework, emphasis was placed on the joint determination to work for the amplification of the economic and technico-scientific links, for the expansion, in modern and efficient forms, of cooperation in domains of mutual interest, on third market included, for the carrying out in good conditions of the agreements in force between the two countries.

They considered it necessary that both parties do their utmost so that the relations of collaboration between Romania and Turkey may set an example of fruitful collaboration between states with differing social systems, contributing thus to the development of the friendship and good neighborliness between the two countries and peoples, to the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

The interview proceeded in a cordial, friendly ambience. It occasioned an exchange of greetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Turkish head of state General Kenan Evren, and Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu.

Industrial Talks

AU021200 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Sahap Kocatopcu, minister of industry and technology of Turkey. On this occasion, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to economic, industrial and technical cooperation between Romania and Turkey.

VICE PREMIER BURTICA SEES IRAQI OIL MINISTER

AU011958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Apr (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received the Iraqi delegation led by Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, minister of oil.

During the interview, they stressed the continued development of the economic cooperation between Romania and Iraq in various domains of mutual interest. They analyzed a series of concrete ways of economic, industrial and technical cooperation in oil tapping and investigation, in the joint construction of industrial units.

Attending were Gheorghe Petrescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry; Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Gheorghe Vlad, deputy minister of mining, oil and geology; and Adrian Stoica, deputy minister of chemical industry.

CEAUSESCU GREETES IRANIAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU020815 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Apr 81 p 5

[Congratulatory cable by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on that country's national day]

[Text] To his excellency Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tehran. On the second anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I take special pleasure in extending warm congratulations, together with best wishes for health and personal happiness, as well as wishes for peace and prosperity and progress to the friendly Iranian people.

I want to take this opportunity to express my conviction that the close relations of fruitful cooperation existing between Romania and Iran will continue to deepen and diversify in all fields of common interest to the benefit of the two friendly peoples and of the policy of peace, detente, cooperation and respect for the national independence of all peoples.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

PRC VICE PREMIER RECEIVES AGERPRES DELEGATION

AU022036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (AGERPRES)--Yao Yilin, member of the Secretariat of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, received the delegation of the Romanian news agency, AGERPRES, led by Ion Cumpanasu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, director-general of AGERPRES, now on a visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY' executive.

On emphasizing the good Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship and collaboration, they highlighted the importance of intensifying the contacts between the two news agencies, between Romanian and Chinese journalists, to the end of developing the mutual information regarding the two countries and peoples' experience in socialist construction.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO AGRICULTURAL UNITS

AU012049 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Apr (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu made a working visit on April 1, in farm units in the counties of Giurgiu, Calarasi and Ialomita. He was accompanied by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry.

During the visit, the RCP general secretary analyzed with the responsible factors in the respective counties aspects related to the unfolding of the spring agricultural campaign. They watched the way of ensuring the judicious use of the farm lands, technico-material base of the units, of the manpower and experts, the performance of the farm works in keeping with the advanced agro-zootechnical norms, the improvement of activity in zootechny and its coping with the current demands and exigencies.

After visiting farm units in the three counties, the president was flown by a helicopter over the Danube between the locality of Manastirea, Calarasi County, and the Giurgeni-Vadul Oii bridge. On the occasion, they saw that although the water discharge is big enough, with water bogging in certain, lower places, the current level of the river shows no danger of flood.

En route back to Bucharest, they flew over Lunca Ialomitei and the central part of Baragan. The RCP general secretary requested the Ministry of Agriculture to take prompt action in order to drain the bogs, the excessive water from those zones, to ensure the integral and most advantageous use of the entire land stock.

All along the visit, the field workers welcomed the president with feelings of high esteem and valuation.

PRISTINA DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE; CURFEW IMPOSED

Serbian Bodies Convene

LD021552 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG)--The Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium and the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia held a joint session today and discussed the situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo concerning demonstrations by enemy groups in the last few days.

The Presidency and the Presidium noted that the matter was one of organized hostile activity aimed against the constitutional order of our self-management socialist community. The aim of this activity is the destabilization of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY. The actions of these groups, manifested recently on several occasions in the pronouncing of nationalistic Albanian and irredentist slogans, are aimed at destroying the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Kosovo and destroying the political system of socialist self-management. In their content and character these events demonstrate that this is a question of destructive action which is part of broader activities by reactionary forces aimed against the freedom, independence and integrity of our country.

The disorder, which was expressed through street demonstrations, prevention of university and middle school teaching, attempts to prevent economic activity, and so forth, has met with censure by the working people and all organized political forces in Kosovo. The Presidency and the Presidium give full support to sociopolitical organs and all working people and citizens of Kosovo to resolutely oppose and deal with the exponents of this hostile activity.

The true disposition of the citizens and working people of Kosovo was best expressed in the 4-day journey of the youth relay baton through the Province of Kosovo in the last few days. In this way, in the municipalities, work collectives and schools, the readiness and resolve of working people in Kosovo was expressed to maintain the gains of our great national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution, the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, forged in the liberation war and socialist construction of our country and to consistently follow Tito's path of socialist development of our society under conditions of peaceful constructive activity by all our citizens.

The comprehensive strengthening of our unity, founded on the program orientations of the LCY, the developed system of socialist self-management and the untiring work of all our sociopolitical organizations in the realization of this as fully as possible and in Tito's great work, will be the best barrier to any antisocialist, anti-Yugoslav, hostile activity aimed against the integrity and peaceful development of our country. The Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium and the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia call on all citizens of our republic to develop full vigilance and organization and to resolutely involve themselves in their everyday work in favor of the successful development and comprehensive progress of our entire community.

FEC Discusses Situation

LD022126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2107 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG)--According to the announcement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] held a meeting this afternoon under the chairmanship of Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the council, and discussed the political and security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The Federal Executive Council assessed that the disorders provoked in Pristina were of a hostile character and represented an integral part of the organized activities by internal and external enemies who from positions of irredentism and Albanian nationalism are trying, by provoking disturbances and instability, to endanger the brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities and the territorial integrity of the SFRY.

In keeping with its constitutional and legal responsibilities and powers, the FEC has undertaken corresponding measures.

Public Gatherings Banned

LD021418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Pristina, 2 Apr (TANJUG)--Owing to the emergence of extraordinary circumstances which are threatening public order, the Kosovo provincial secretary for internal affairs has issued an order banning the movement of persons in large numbers in public places. The order says that it will be applied as long as the conditions which have made its application necessary continue to exist. The implementation of this order, which comes into force immediately, will be the duty of the authorized official persons in the organs for internal affairs.

AFP Reports 'Violent Riot'

NC022151 Paris AFP in English 2141 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Apr (AFP)--A violent riot broke out today in Pristina, capital of Yugoslavia's Kosovo Autonomous Region, with a mainly ethnic Albanian population, leaving many people injured, witnesses reported.

Tonight, all traffic was banned in the streets of Pristina where militiamen were posted at every (?street corner) checking the identities of rare passers-by as trucks set afire by demonstrators were still smouldering.

In earlier demonstrations, students had demanded the status of a full federated republic for their region. An official communique by the TANJUG news agency blamed "hostile forces inside and outside" Yugoslavia for the tension.

A ban on public gatherings was announced earlier in the day by the region's Interior Ministry, which said the ban stemmed from "exceptional circumstances (?tightening) public order" and would remain in force as long as those circumstances continued.

For the past three weeks there have been reports of agitation in the region, 80 percent of whose population is of Albanian origin.

Nimani Issues Statement

LD022031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Pristina, 2 Apr (TANJUG)--Dzavid Nimani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, stated today that "recently we have been confronted in our province with major difficulties, which are the consequences of attacks by internal and the activity of external hostile elements which have organized to act in the direction of Kosovo and in Kosovo."

In his statement Dzavid Nimani went on to say:

In demonstrations of a hostile character which are carried out from Albanian nationalistic positions these elements have concentrated in particular on hostile activity in Pristina. The enemy has tried and tries to deceive the masses among the young people at university and at school, as well as young workers and others, for their own hostile aims against socialist, self-managing, independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia and against the Albanian nationality itself.

The hostile elements not only used demagogic social and nationalistic slogans in order to rally as many young people and citizens as possible, but also resorted to the most despicable methods, such as pressure, threats, terror, blackmail, and abuse of children. The hostile elements who organized these demonstrations also used arms against our security organs.

In this attempt the enemy did not succeed since the broad masses of citizens, youth, Albanians and members of other peoples and nationalities of Kosovo and Yugoslavia, sharply condemned it, realizing its hostile background.

The League of Communists of Kosovo and our self-managing organs and organs of authority, assessing the hostile essence of this activity, have mobilized all subjective forces and the system of self-protection in order to put an end to the hostile activity and to mobilize the communists and all working people in the struggle against hostile tendencies and forces.

This entire hostile activity has justly caused great anxiety among the citizens, working people, youth and all peoples and nationalities of Kosovo, as well as the demand to undertake all corresponding measures. In this connection, we are competent and obliged according to the Constitution to undertake all necessary measures in this situation in order to preserve order, peace and stability, as well as to put an end to the hostile activity.

These hostile elements, which have been concentrating in Pristina and in our province in the last few days, essentially represent an integral part of the organization and activity of internal and external hostile forces aimed against Yugoslavia as a whole and against any part of it with a view to destabilizing it and with counterrevolutionary intentions of breaking up our socialist self-management system and threatening our country's territorial integrity and independence.

At this time these hostile elements have concentrated in order to act here in Kosovo, above all. The hostile elements have not succeeded nor will they succeed in realizing this aim in Kosovo or anywhere else in our country.

All enemies internal and external have always had the aim of breaking up the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, since they know very well that here lies the essence of our unity, equality and strength.

The hostile elements and their demonstrations have not succeeded in rallying the broader masses of working people and citizens or in weakening the unity, brotherhood, community and mutual trust among all the nations and nationalities of Kosovo, thanks primarily to the Albanian nationality's wisdom and consciousness of the hostile character of these demonstrations, as well as the involvement of the Albanian nationality itself in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and reaction within its own nation.

The basic question at this time remains consolidating unity and trust between Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims and others in Kosovo, strengthening their brotherhood and unity and community with the nations and nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the whole of our country. This has always represented and still represents our greatest strength in the struggle against the enemy.

General mobility [mobilnost] is required by all communists, workers, youth, students and citizens, all sociopolitical organizations, self-managing organs and organs of authority in order to put a complete stop to the attempts to provoke new disorders, consolidating differentiation [presumably meaning separating those who can be won over from the rest] and intensifying the struggle against hostile elements and those who support them. At the same time, we must energetically struggle against disinformation, false news and other speculations whose aim is to provoke disorders and create feelings of insecurity among the citizens of the province and farther afield.

We are aware that a certain number of school children and students, as well as a smaller number of workers and citizens, frivolously joined the demonstrations which have been organized by the hostile elements and thus allowed these forces to manipulate them. We must help them, winning them over to our positions and mobilizing them in our struggle against the enemy who for the moment succeeded in manipulating them. Our activity at work, in production and economic stabilization should be most intensive in order speedily to overcome some acute socioeconomic difficulties which are facing us and to strengthen further our system of socialist self-management, our unity and brotherhood and unity between our peoples and nationalities.

Within the framework of socialist, self-managing Tito's Yugoslavia, as a community of equal peoples and nationalities, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has achieved and is achieving considerable results in material and overall social development and especially as regards the affirmation of the Albanian nationality. In the process of tempestuous development of Yugoslavia in general, we have faced many difficulties and contradictions at an earlier time. At the present moment, when we also have some problems and difficulties in our country, the working class and all working people, youth, citizens and peoples and nationalities of our province are mobilized in implementing clear commitments of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and our entire society for further consistent self-managing socialist development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Municipal SAWP Condemnation

LD030152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2023 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Kosovska Mitrovica, 2 Apr (TANJUG)--Dear comrades, the telegram of the Municipal Conference of the SAWP of Kosovska Mitrovica to the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference says: More than ever before we have firmly closed our ranks and resolutely stand on Tito's road. We express to you our total support and our readiness to defend the achievements of our revolution, brotherhood and unity.

The Municipal Conference of the SAWP, the working people, citizens and youth of Kosovska Mitrovica most severely denounce the aims of nationalist and hostile elements who are trying to disrupt our socialist self-managing order and our freedom won in blood, says the telegram to the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

Veterans Condemn Protests

LD030138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2030 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Kosovska Mitrovica, 2 Apr (TANJUG)--The municipal War Veterans Committee of Kosovska Mitrovica sent a telegram to the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee stating that it severely condemns the demonstrations and aims of nationalist and hostile elements who have attacked our greatest achievements, our socialist order, brotherhood and unity, freedom, independence and self-managing development.

As always, we resolutely stand on Tito's road and express to you our full determination and readiness to defend the achievements of the national liberation war and revolution for which the peoples and nationalities of our province and the entire country made enormous sacrifices, the telegram states.

Support Messages Received

LD030112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2105 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Pristina, 2 Apr (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Presidium of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo are constantly receiving telegrams from working collectives, sociopolitical organizations, local communities and cultural, educational and other institutions which most sharply condemn the hostile demonstrations and express unanimous support for the measures taken to counter them. The messages sent by communists, working people, citizens and youths from all parts of the province express readiness to consistently follow Tito's road in the building of our socialist self-managing society and in the strengthening of the brotherhood, unity and togetherness of all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Curfew Imposed

AU031114 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Because of circumstances that may lead to disturbances of public peace and order, thus jeopardizing human life and leading to possible damage to social property and the property of citizens by hostile individuals and groups, the provincial secretary for internal affairs of Kosovo has issued a decree imposing restrictions on the movements of citizens between 2000 in the evening until 0500 in the morning [1900-0400 GMT] in the territory of the communes of Pristina, Podujevo, Leposlavic, Vucitrn and Glogovac. This decree comes into force immediately.

KOSOVO TU OFFICIAL ON 'ENEMY TENDENCIES'

LD301024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Summary] Urosevac, 29 Mar (TANJUG)--On its fourth day in Kosovo, the youth relay race competitors spent the night in Dragas and then left, cordially and enthusiastically greeted all along the way, for Urosevac, where they were welcomed at the town center by over 10,000 young workers, citizens and pioneers shortly after 1200. At the rally held on that occasion, Ramo Alihajdari, president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Kosovo, made a speech. He said:

"The strength of our community lies in its working class, in the full national equality of all nations and nationalities, in socialist self-management, in the high degree of democratization of social relations and in our young people, who find in Comrade Tito's works an inexhaustible source of inspiration. In such a community, we in Kosovo have achieved in a very short time that which others have needed centuries to achieve.

"Efforts toward the material and democratic development of our society are also accompanied by objective weaknesses and some negative phenomena which are, above all, the consequence of the contradiction between the degree and conditions of that development.

"We therefore have to fight even more against bureaucratic phenomena, abuses, lack of responsibility, nationalistic and other enemy tendencies which threaten our stability, unity and independence. Our practice has shown that the struggle against such phenomena has always been successful when we have energetically nipped in the bud the causes of these tendencies.

"Our most significant task at present is a commitment to the stabilization of the economy and the raising of the standard of living of our working people. Through maximum endeavors we shall be able to translate clearly formulated plans into reality and to unfold new spaces for even more dynamic development."

The youth relay race competitors will arrive in Kosovska Kamenica this evening, where they will spend the night. Tomorrow they will move into Macedonia.

POLITIKA VIEWS REAGAN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

AU021917 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Apr 81 p 2

[Aleksandar Prija commentary: "Increasingly Dangerous World"]

[Excerpts] In what kind of world do we live? Today there will probably not be a serious newspaper, a responsible political person or a reader of serious press anywhere in the world who will not expect, with a certain still undefined fear, upon everything that is happening throughout the world and happening often under slogans that, according to their ideological coloring, do not at all resemble one another.

Unpleasant, nervous and more or less alarming events and crises have multiplied to such an extent that it is already difficult to escape the impression that we have entered a period in which no one is any longer publicly proposing any immediate solutions for the crises which we are witnessing. The feeling that "there is something irrational" in everything is intermingled with recognition of the fact that today, unlike certain postwar periods remembered by this generation, qualitatively different "medicines" must be used in the struggle to resolve the crises and carry out the necessary reform of the entire system of political and economic relations throughout the world, and not only those relations.

Naturally, it is now also possible to think and say that yesterday's assassination attempt against the recently elected U.S. President, Reagan, is not predominantly a political occurrence, regardless of the consequences that it will have in the immediate political sphere. It is possible to recall the lack of understanding between generations or the cases of such isolated murders as that of the Beatle Lennon recently. Perhaps it is possible to think about it in this way.

Nevertheless, we find it hard to avoid thinking that the crisis is multiple and that it certainly is not only an "irrational" crisis or a predominantly American crisis. Thus the concern seems to us all the more legitimate and stronger. The specific characteristic of this crisis in fact is not an element that alleviates it or that facilitates the search for solutions.

Let us consider the following: For example, yesterday it was necessary to print on those same pages that more or less ~~draw~~ attract the attention of an average reader the news of the deep crisis in Poland which is certainly not only social or economic, and even less can be proclaimed as "imported." It was also necessary to publish on those same pages the news report on the shots fired from close proximity into the chest of the 70-year old President of certainly the most highly developed industrial country in the world. In that whirlpool, it was even hard to find space for reports on the Iranian-Iraqi war; and it was not easy to find space for fresh news reports about the deep crisis surrounding Afghanistan, the proud Islamic country that has been facing a foreign military intervention and other difficulties for more than a year now.

In the context of everything that has transpired from or has been expressed through that fortunately unsuccessful assassination attempt against President Reagan, the greatest attention is attracted precisely by the fact that something of that kind is--so to speak--happening constantly. Also, it entails consequences which, to put it mildly, are of at least two kinds. [paragraph continues]

On one hand, the frequent assassination attempts or expressions of a moral crisis in the highest leadership cannot be without consequences for the entire complex of international relations and for the rules that prevail in the world: The United States is too powerful a country to allow any doubts at all about such consequences.

On the other hand, that can also be considered an expression of that specific social and, it can be said, ideological crisis that has been dominant in the United States especially since the collapse of its military adventure and of its myth of invincibility on the battlefields of Vietnam. The Watergate crisis only deepened that crisis, and the subsequent Watergate purgatory did not, by far, pull out the evil by its roots. The nervousness and the parallel existence of mutually very different concepts of the American role in the world, such as that world is, are elements that only further deepen an uncertainty in the United States and outside, among its most violent opponents and rivals and, even more than anywhere else, among its closest allies and friends.

Naturally it would be too hasty, on the basis of the first reports about the ties of the would-be assassin of President Reagan to small pro-Nazi groups, to seek a connection with or recall the consequences of certain terrorist actions or fires in the past which had the effect of fuses starting world crises or even wars. In fact we believe that at present it is still possible to find the necessary way out of "the immediate worst." That is indicated to a certain extent also by the somewhat more pleasant news reports that have been coming out of Poland since last night. (A difference in the social and ownership systems is certainly no guarantee against the crises that are unprecedented and that differ from everything that has been witnessed previously in the recent period, or perhaps ever before.)

But that other inseparable part of the consequences of such a crisis as the one now in the top levels of American life, that international part, nevertheless should not be disregarded or underestimated in these moments and under these conditions. As long as the well-armed troops on both sides of the European or other lines of international division continue increasingly frequently and rapidly to move and be moved; as long as complex and apparently irrational crises are becoming increasingly evident in the top levels of societies; as long as the terrorist machineries in Spain and Italy or in the FRG, Latin America or elsewhere are spreading to such an extent; and as long as many national and sovereign borders are lightly crossed by troops, and the contradictions between the developed and less developed countries are deepening to such an extent, it is impossible to suppress the thought that the world is becoming more and more dangerous every day. We are convinced that that is precisely the truth that must be stated as loudly as possible today, and apparently for various reasons. Anything else would encourage people of feeble minds who perhaps think that now it is also possible to start the machinery for "a long delayed settling of accounts."

DJURANOVIC ARRIVES IN AUSTRIA FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

For reportage of FEC President Veselin Djuranovic's visit to Austria, see the Austria section of the 3 Apr Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

Djuranovic Luncheon Toast

LD022344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1920 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Toast by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, at a luncheon held in his honor in Vienna on 2 April, answering toast of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky]

[Text] Vienna, 2 April (TANJUG)—Mister Federal Chancellor, dear friends. Above all, allow me to express the most cordial thanks for the warm welcome, hospitality and attention which has surrounded us from the moment of our arrival on the soil of your beautiful country.

On this occasion, too, I wish to confirm our readiness to develop friendly relations with your country in the spirit of good neighborliness, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual respect and to expand cooperation in all fields. In this, we proceed from the conviction that this corresponds to the essential and permanent interests of the peoples of our countries and that it contributes to peace and stability in Europe.

The Yugoslav public, Mister Federal Chancellor, welcomed your last year's visit to Yugoslavia, which is still fresh in our memory, as an important event on the road to greater mutual understanding and strengthening of confidence and friendship between the peoples of our two countries.

We are especially pleased to have come to neighboring Austria to continue the dialogue on these noble aims. We have achieved considerable results in bilateral cooperation. This confirms the correctness of the road to which we committed ourselves and to which we follow.

The talks which we shall have will represent an opportunity to note what has been achieved and to consider the unexploited possibilities for the further promotion of our cooperation.

All the suppositions and conditions also exist for this meeting to produce a fruitful stimulus for a further increase in cooperation, for strengthening good neighborly relations and, especially, for solving individual outstanding questions.

I especially wish to emphasize the need for economic cooperation in order to ensure, by mutual efforts a gradual and efficacious reduction in the trade deficit and a more favorable structure in the trade exchange.

I consider that this should above all be solved by developing higher forms of economic cooperation, industrial cooperation, joint investments and various forms of industrial cooperation in general.

As is known, we Yugoslavs proceed from the principle that the free and all-round development of national minorities in our country and our national minorities in the neighboring countries means building firm bridges and development of complete cooperation and ever better relations between neighbors. In this sense, I wish to emphasize the importance which we attach to the complete implementation of the provisions of the state treaty regarding the rights of the Slovene and Croat national minority in Austria. Further progress in this respect will undoubtedly considerably contribute to the strengthening of friendly relations between Austria and Yugoslavia.

Mister Federal Chancellor, numerous challenges and tests facing the contemporary world more than ever before require a nonaligned Yugoslavia and neutral Austria to maintain good neighborly relations and to strengthen mutual links and cooperation.

I wish to emphasize with pleasure that understanding these needs, our two countries cooperate very well on the international plane, which is especially expressed in the activity of neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe. This is at the same time an example of how understanding and friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria, in the best possible way, contribute to the strengthening of peace, security and equal international cooperation in keeping with the principles embodied in the Final Act in Helsinki.

Mister Chancellor, we in Yugoslavia are seriously concerned about the deterioration in the international situation which has been brought about by an increase in the number of hotbeds of crisis throughout the world, sharper relations between superpowers and blocs, an ever deeper economic crisis in the world, rapid deterioration in the position of developing countries and the further acceleration of the arms race which seriously threatens to bring back the cold war.

The United Nations Charter and the principles of the policy of nonalignment point towards the only possible way for overcoming the present crisis which has engulfed the world. This is through full respect for freedom and independence of all countries and a persistent struggle against the use of force in international relations, interventions and various aspects of pressure and interference in internal affairs and the building of a better and more just world on the basis of democratic and equal relations between all peoples and states. These are the aims advocated by the nonaligned countries. This is the unchangeable aspiration toward the permanent aims to which the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is also consistently aspiring.

I am raising this glass to the health of the president of the Republic of Austria, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger; to your health Mister Chancellor; to the health of all present here; to the prosperity of the people of Austria; and to the further successful development of friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria.

Predeparture Djuranovic Interview

LD022327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Interview of Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Federal Executive Council President, by Austrian television correspondent Paul Lendvai prior to Djuranovic's visit to Austria; exact time and place not given]

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG)--Question: Mr Premier, how do you assess Austro-Yugoslav relations? Which are the positive elements, and are there negative ones too?

Answer: Efforts which have been made by both sides in the last few years have led to an increase in mutual trust and an improvement in the general climate of our relations. It seems to me that this is what is most significant at this time. This enabled us to make more meaningful and to enrich cooperation in many spheres of our bilateral relations. I think that long-term reasons and interests exist for such cooperation. We are neighbors, we are European countries, we do not belong to military blocs and we aspire toward peace and security in Europe and the world. Therefore, all the essential reasons exist for this cooperation to be just as good in the future. I think that differences in internal sociopolitical orders, as well as differences on certain international questions, have not up to now represented, and I think that they should not in the future represent, a barrier to this cooperation. I think that economics is a particularly significant sphere of cooperation. The volume of cooperation is quite large, but certain problems have arisen. I think that the greatest problem, at least as regards the Yugoslav side, is the deficit which is quite large and which has lasted for years.

It seems to me that the solution to this problem should not be sought on a restrictive basis of cooperation. In our judgment this can only be overcome on a qualitative basis and alleviated by developing higher forms of cooperation. Here I am thinking of all forms of industrial cooperation, joint investments, cooperation on third markets and so forth. I also think that possibilities exist to promote border cooperation--this is one problem which remains open. I wish to emphasize that, as is well known, we Yugoslavs attach great significance to the free and all-round development of the national minorities in neighboring countries. That is why we have always viewed the free and all-round development of the Slovene and Croat national minorities as a strong element in our relations. Now a more favorable climate has been created in this respect, but I think that it needs to be promoted even more by specific solution of all questions of the rights and position of the Slovene and Croat national minorities which arise out of the state treaty. I believe that new progress in this sphere will be made in the period which is before us.

Question: Are there any new emphases in Yugoslav foreign policy, particularly on the question of Europe?

Answer: First, I think that as regards our country I can say that Yugoslavia will remain consistent in its independent, nonaligned, nonbloc foreign policy. In this respect there is not and cannot be any kind of changes in relation to the policy which President Tito carried out, and this means that in the future our country will continue to be very active in the struggle for peace and equitable relations between peoples, the struggle against interference in other countries' internal affairs, against the use of force in solving outstanding questions and disputes, in a word, in favor of respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence, and respect for the principle of territorial integrity and thus for the creation of a new situation in international political relations. I think that this is also valid for our policy in Europe. Together with many European countries we have invested very much in the Helsinki decisions. In my view, this is an investment which up to now has paid, but I think that all of us in Europe must continue with increased efforts aimed at preserving the spirit of Helsinki and adhering to the principles of Helsinki.

Question: Just one additional question: Does the danger of pressures from abroad now exist in Poland? Is the danger now greater than before?

Answer: Well, the situation in Poland, as you are aware, is quite complex. Great efforts are being made to enable Polish society to find by means of its own resources solutions for the problems which it is facing. Yugoslavia's attitude has been known from the very beginning of these events and this is that we believe--this is what we believed then and believe today--that Poland's problems should be resolved by the Polish people, the Polish working class, the Polish leadership. There are now a considerable number of disputed questions there and efforts are being made on both sides, I would say, to find solutions within the framework of Polish society and Polish constitutional and legal provisions. I believe that the present critical moment in Poland will also be resolved from the inside by Poland's energies.

Question: In Yugoslavia you have inflation of more than 40 percent. How do you view the prospects for an improvement in the economic situation?

Answer: It is true that we are now confronted with a series of economic problems. Some are manifested in an acute form. These problems arose after several years of quite dynamic construction in our country. For several years we had an industrial production growth rate of between 7 and 9 percent. In those same years the rate of [growth in] employment was more than 4 percent and each year we hired more than 220,000 new workers. After such a dynamic growth rate in the preceding years, we were confronted with exacerbating problems in the sphere of economic relations with other countries. This arose because this dynamic internal construction increased trade on the domestic market, the volume of investments was large, and domestic resources could not finance them. These conditions led to a gap between supply and demand so that all this also affected the growth of prices in our country. Last year we successfully carried out one of the key tasks which we had set ourselves, a reduction in the balance of payments deficit. I must say that this deficit will soon be halved.

The reduction enabled us this year to set ourselves the task of continuing to reduce the deficit gradually. The reduction cannot be as it was last year, but we are counting nevertheless on being able to realize the task which we have set ourselves this year. In this respect our most important task now is to ensure the conditions for realizing the planned production program, for on this depends whether we will be able to realize the planned rate of exports, and this is the key point on economic policy this year. At the same time I wish to say that we have taken quite significant measures in connection with controlling the growth in prices, for I think that price rises in current conditions can diminish the significant value of the economic results which we achieved last year. Hence the economic policy measures and all efforts by society aimed at controlling the high rate of inflation.

Although there are some difficulties in the supply sector, I believe that we shall succeed in realizing this policy this year.

Question: One more question, a very brief one: How do you appraise the demonstrations in Pristina?

Answer: Our press has already published appraisals of these demonstrations. It is obvious that this is a case of a definite involvement by hostile elements who have to a certain extent succeeded in exploiting some minor pretexts connected with conditions of student life and work, but the basic appraisal, which has also been made by the leadership in Kosovo, proceeds from the assumption that this was organized by hostile elements who are more or less nationalistically inclined.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDENCY ON STATE SECURITY

AU020834 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] Sarajevo, 27 Mar (TANJUG)--At its session today, which was presided over by Raif Dizdarevic, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina reviewed the work of the State Security Service in 1980 and its program orientation for 1981.

The Presidency positively appraised the work of the State Security Service in Bosnia-Herzegovina last year and paid tribute to it for the results achieved and for the devotion demonstrated by workers of the State Security Service during the last year.

Operating as a part of the entire social self-production system under the complex and specific 1980 conditions, the service achieved very significant results in the struggle against the hostile activities aimed at threatening our socialist self-managing system and all basic achievements of the socialist revolution, brotherhood and unity, national equality and the independence and nonaligned policy of our country. The Presidency concluded that the State Security Service regularly and fully informed the sociopolitical, state and self-managing organs and organizations on the information that it had obtained, the measures that it was taking and on all other questions of importance for the security of the republic and the country.

The Presidency positively appraised and supported the State Security Service's program orientation for the current year and especially called attention to the tasks to which full attention should be devoted.

At the same session the Presidency also discussed several problems pertaining to the sphere of public security and the implementation of the adopted policy in that sphere.

KOSOVO LC PRESIDUM DISCUSSES TASKS IN DEFENSE

AU020835 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 81 p 3

[R. K. report]

[Text] Pristina, 27 Mar--The Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo has reviewed certain current tasks of the League of Communists of Kosovo in the further socialization of the cadre policy and in implementing the leading ideological-political role in that policy under the conditions of further implementing Comrade Tito's initiative for collective work, responsibility and decisionmaking. Mahmut Bakali presided over the session of the Presidium.

The Presidium further discussed the immediate tasks of the League of Communists of Kosovo in carrying out the conclusions of the last session of the LCY Central Committee on all-people's defense and social self-protection. It was pointed out in the introductory report by Dzevdet Hamza and in the discussion that every individual community should definitely prepare, on the basis of a critical analysis of the situation, specific programs of actions to further train and prepare all subjective factors for all-people's defense and social self-protection.